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# DAILY REPORT

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[8 May]



JAKARTA ASEAN ECONOMICS MINISTERS MEETING ENDS

BK091409 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] The 16th ASEAN economic ministers meeting, which began on 7 May, ended in Jakarta today. At a news conference this afternoon, Coordinating Minister for Economy, Finance, and Industry Ali Wardhana, in his capacity as chairman of the meeting, stated that the meeting discussed the development of economic cooperation among the ASEAN member countries as well as between ASEAN and Australia, Canada, Japan, and the United States. The meeting also discussed world economic problems, industrial cooperation problems among ASEAN member countries, and cooperation in industrial development by ASEAN entrepreneurs.

During the meeting, the ASEAN economic ministers agreed to step up the capability of the ASEAN Secretariat so that it can further improve its performance. They also agreed to put proposals forward at the London summit in June which represent the interests of developing countries. The summit will be attended by the heads of state of Britain, the FRG, France, Italy, the United States, Japan, and Canada. In this connection, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, on behalf of ASEAN today submitted the proposals to the London summit through official channels in London.

BANGKOK TO HOST UN COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA 21-25 MAY

BK090852 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] The UN Council for Namibia will hold its extraordinary preliminary session in Bangkok from 21 May to 25 May.

The 31-nation council was established in 1967 by the General Assembly as the only legal authority to administer Namibia, a vast mineral-rich territory in southern Africa, until independence. Namibia has long been occupied by South Africa, who refuses to withdraw its troops and hold free election under UN supervision.

The UN session in Bangkok is organized to draw international interest on Namibia's problem and to draw forth full recognition of each country's independence and freedom. Participants to the conference will include representatives from 31 countries, mostly from Africa.

A meeting for journalists to discuss the question of Namibia will take place also in Bangkok on 17 May through 18 May. Fifty leading print and broadcast media representatives from all over the world will participate in the meeting.

BUSH ENDS VISIT, LEAVES JAPAN FOR INDIA

OW100253 Tokyo KYODO in English 0242 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO -- The Reagan administration feels it is "just too early" to take a position on Japan's voluntary auto export restraint after fiscal 1984, "U.S. Vice President George Bush emphasized Thursday. "I want to make it clear while I am here," the administration's No 2 man said: "President (Ronald) Reagan has not taken a position" on the issue despite conflicting views expressed by other members of his Cabinet. "It's just too early to say what the assessment would be" once the current voluntary quota of 1.85 million cars a year expires at the end of March 1985, Bush told a news conference at the U.S. Embassy. He made the remarks as he wound up what he called "a working visit" to Japan to press the Tokyo government to implement additional market-opening package announced late last month.

Susumu Nikaido, the powerful vice president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, told Bush Tuesday he is "not opposed to a continuation of the voluntary restraint," the vice president related. Nikaido left for Washington Wednesday for talks with American leaders.

"There was a clear recognition on both sides of all that remains to be done," the vice president said in a statement. Despite accomplishments so far, he stressed, "our work together in resolving these difficult trade and economic issues is far from complete."

During a series of meetings with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and other members of his Cabinet, Bush requested Japan reduce tariffs on wine and wooden products and step up efforts to liberalize the capital market and internationalize the yen. As for the forthcoming London summit, Bush and the Japanese leaders held "very, very limited" discussions. "We will be there urging for minimum protection for free and fair trade," he said. "And I think that will dominate the summit in terms of U.S. participation." Bush left Tokyo after the news conference for India and Pakistan.

EXTENSION OF AUTO EXPORT LIMITS TO U.S. VIEWED

## Abe Rules Out Extension

OW100711 Tokyo KYODO in English 0700 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO -- A government leader assured the Diet Thursday that a voluntary curb on Japanese auto exports to the U.S. will not continue into a fifth year beyond next March.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe told a House of Councillors Foreign Affairs Committee session that restrictions agreed to between Japan and the United States are to last only a year. Discussions under way within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party primarily concern ways to prevent Japanese shipments from flooding the U.S. market, not an extension of the curb, Abe said. Abe thus indirectly denied press reports that the government party is leaning in favor of an extension of the curb.

## MITI 'Watching' U.S. Debate

OW081051 Tokyo KYODO in English 0916 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO -- Minister of International Trade and Industry Hikosaburo Okonogi told Japanese auto industry leaders Tuesday that MITI is calmly watching the American debate on whether to ask Japan to extend its voluntary curbs on automobile exports to the U.S. beyond next March.

"The real intention of remarks (supporting an end to the curbs) by U.S. Trade Representative William E. Brock is not certain and we want to watch the situation calmly," Okonogi was quoted by MITI officials as telling Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association President Takashi Ishihara and others at a Tokyo hotel.

Okonogi made the statement when Ishihara, president of Nissan Motor Co., asked why the issue has arisen in the U.S. so soon after Japan received its voluntary export curbs for another year. The new pact limits passenger car exports to the U.S. to 1.85 million units in fiscal 1984 ending next March. Last week, Brock said there is no need to extend the restraints because of the full recovery of the American auto industry.

Okonogi also said that because the Reagan administration is opposed to a local content bill requiring imported cars to contain a certain percentage of American parts, there is little prospect that the bill will be passed by Congress, the officials said.

Okonogi also told the auto industry leaders that Japan is demanding an end to high American duties on Japanese motorcycles at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and asking the French Government to suspend restrictions against Japanese auto exports, the officials said.

#### LPD Favors Extension

OW091105 Tokyo KYODO in English 1051 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 9 KYODO -- The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party asked the auto industry Wednesday to continue limiting car exports to the U.S. to the current annual quota of 1.85 million units beyond its expiry next March, party officials said.

Masayuki Fujio, chairman of the LDP's Policy Affairs Research Council, urged leaders of the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association to refrain from increasing production and taking other moves that could lead the U.S. to misunderstand Japanese automakers are preparing to flood the U.S. market after the quota is lifted.

Association President Takashi Ishihara said the industry understands the request for export moderation but stressed it is too early to mention the issue when the restraint for 1984 has just started.

Ishihara, also president of Nissan Motor Co., added the industry is concerned over a possible trade-off of the issue with rejection of repeated U.S. requests for tariff cuts on wood products. But Ishihara told the LDP leader the association will advise member firms to "act in a manner meeting the political request," the party officials said.

#### JAPAN'S IC TRADE SURPLUS WITH U.S. DOUBLES

OW100522 Tokyo KYODO in English 0240 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO -- Japan's integrated circuit (IC) trade surplus with the United States in fiscal 1983 nearly doubled from the previous year to 93.5 billion yen (408.3 million dollars) on a customs clearance basis, according to Finance Ministry statistics. During the year ended March 31, Japanese IC exports to the U.S. grew 63.6 percent to 216.4 billion yen (945 million dollars) while Japan's imports of American IC's increased 42 percent to 122.9 billion yen (536.7 million dollars.) Japan's total IC exports for the year amounted to 482.6 billion yen (2.11 billion dollars), up 53.2 percent from the previous year, with imports up 31.8 percent at 170.9 billion yen (746.3 million dollars).

POSTPONEMENT OF TRADE MEETING WITH USSR SOUGHT

OW091227 Tokyo KYODO in English 1129 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 9 KYODO -- Japan formally suggested to the Soviet Union Wednesday the second bilateral trade and economic conference scheduled for June in Tokyo be postponed for an unspecified period. The suggestion was made by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry to Soviet Trade Representative Viktor B. Spandarian when a chamber official called on him at his office in Tokyo. The move followed the death last Friday of Shigeo Nagano, caretaker of the Japan-Soviet Business Cooperation Committee. Many Japanese business leaders remain reluctant to call an early trade conference in view of chilly Tokyo-Moscow political and economic ties.

JAPAN TO ASK USSR TO RESCIND OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

OW100024 Tokyo KYODO in English 0004 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO -- Japan will call on the Soviet Union to rescind its decision to boycott the Los Angeles Olympics Games, a highly-placed government source said Thursday.

The source said Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe conveyed the Japanese plan to visiting U.S. Vice President George Bush Wednesday evening. Bush expressed the U.S. backing of the Japanese plan, the source added.

A senior Foreign Ministry official meanwhile said the Soviet boycott caught the Japanese Government by surprise as it did the United States and other countries. Tokyo is trying to find out the motives behind the Soviet decision, the official said. Another ministry official said he does not believe President Ronald Reagan's recent visit to China is one of the motives.

Japan plans to dissuade the Kremlin from skipping the summer Olympic games through diplomatic channels, the government source said, after the Japan Olympic Committee (JOC) decides later this month on ways to deal with the Soviet action.

An East European source in Tokyo speculated that the Soviet Union's satellite states like East Germany and Bulgaria will not send their delegations to Los Angeles either. Japan joined the United States and several of its allies in boycotting the 1980 Moscow Olympics to protest the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

PRC'S JI PENGFEI MEETS FORMER PRIME MINISTERS

OW091253 Tokyo KYODO in English 1249 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 9 KYODO -- Visiting member of China's State Council Ji Pengfei Wednesday met with three former Japanese prime ministers in formal visits to their offices here. In these meetings, Ji reached agreement with Takeo Miki, Takeo Fukuda and Zenko Suzuki that deepened Japan-China relations are vital for peace and stability of not only the two countries, but for the rest of Asia. It was also confirmed that Japan would continue maximum cooperation in China's modernization efforts.

Ji invited the three to visit China at an early time.

Ji, who arrived here Tuesday as a guest of the Foreign Ministry, is scheduled to stay in Japan until May 18.



## Meets With Tanaka

OW100341 Tokyo KYODO in English 0300 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO -- Ji Pengfei, a Chinese State Councillor and former foreign minister, had a 90-minute discussion with former Premier Kakuei Tanaka over breakfast at Tanaka's residence Thursday.

They recalled the days when Japan and China normalized official bilateral relations in September 1972. Tanaka was then Japan's premier and Ji was China's foreign minister. Ji is the highest ranking Chinese official to visit Tanaka's residence since Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit there two years ago. Ji and his wife were greeted by Tanaka and 16 Diet members of Tanaka's interparty faction, including Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita. Ji, now China's top official in charge of the Hong Kong problem, arrived here Tuesday as a guest of the Foreign Ministry to stay in Japan until May 18.

Tanaka told Ji that he had confidence in China's solution of the Hong Kong issue in a way praised by all of the world, his aides said.

Ji thanked Tanaka for this contribution to the reopening of Sino-Japanese relations and deepening friendly relations. Ji said Tanaka's name will remain permanently in the history of Japan-China relations, the aides said.

EC'S THORN ARRIVES, MEETS WITH NAKASONE

OW100125 Tokyo KYODO in English 0110 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO -- European Community President Gaston Thorn Thursday called for further efforts by European and Japanese Governments to correct the bilateral trade imbalances in a meeting with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, officials said.

Thorn, while commending a set of market-opening measures Japan announced in a new trade package last month, reminded Nakasone of Europe's growing trade deficits with Japan and persistent protectionist sentiment amid continuing high unemployment there, they said. Japan had a 10.4 billion dollar trade surplus with the 10-nation EC last year.

Thorn and Nakasone dwelt on problems that will come up for discussion at the seven-nation London economic summit next month, the officials said. Thorn arrived here Wednesday for a four-day visit during which he will also have talks with other government officials and business leaders.

## Discusses London Summit

OW100413 Tokyo KYODO in English 0359 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO -- Japan and the European Economic Community agreed Thursday to work together to make the seven-nation economic summit a success, Japanese officials said. They said Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and EC President Gaston Thorn shared their determination during a 90-minute meeting which took place before the EC leader had an audience with Emperor Hirohito and attended a luncheon at the imperial palace.

Both Nakasone and Thorn are convinced, a Japanese spokesman said, that the London summit June 7-9 must be successful to help "maintain the trust of the free world."

The Japanese premier hinted that a new round of multilateral trade liberalization consultations will cover such areas as agriculture, services and high technology, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Thorn, said the Japanese spokesman, expressed the EC's support of the new round among member countries, albeit with different degrees of commitment. The EC president stressed that full preparations are needed for the start if the new round is to win wide support from developed and developing countries, the Japanese officials reported.

He also hailed Japan's latest market-opening package but urged the Japanese to do more to open up the market by reducing tariffs on wine, the specific request made Wednesday by U.S. Vice President George Bush in talks with Nakasone and other Japanese leaders.

Thorn arrived in Tokyo Wednesday for a four-day visit during which he will also confer with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, International Trade and Industry Minister Hikosaburo Okonogi and other political and business leaders.

Although the chronic trade imbalance between the two trading partners has been a nagging issue for quite some time, the EC leader did not specifically raise the subject. Japan piled up a record \$10.4 billion trade surplus with the EC last year.

Instead, the Japanese spokesman said, Thorn called on Japanese firms to increase capital investment in Western Europe to slice Japan's huge current account surplus.

Nakasone expressed the hope Japan and the EC could join to promote industrial cooperation which the prime minister said will reduce the jobless rate in the 10-nation EC, the Foreign Ministry officials said.

Japan and the EC are scheduled to hold a top-level meeting in Brussels next week to continue consultations on the London summit, the new round and other pressing issues of mutual interest.

#### AUSTRALIA'S COMMERCE MINISTER MEETS MITI CHIEF

OW091247 Tokyo KYODO in English 1005 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 9 KYODO -- Australia is likely to soften its high local content requirement for motor cars under a new plan to rationalize its high-cost auto industry, Australia's Minister for Industry and Commerce, Senator John Button, indicated here Wednesday. He declined to give details of the plan, but said the local content issue "is an area of cost disability for the Australian industry and one that has to be addressed in any policy we announce." Button is in Japan for four days of talks with government leaders and motor industry executives in what he described as "much of a courtesy visit" to sound out Japanese auto makers with interests in Australia on steps Australia might take to rationalize its auto industry.

Five makers -- Toyota, Nissan, Mitsubishi, General Motors and Ford -- are currently competing to produce some 400,000 cars per year in the Australian market, giving them the lowest production runs of virtually any car makers in the world and causing high costs to consumers, Button said. He said he gained the impression in talks with Nissan Motor Co. Ltd., Mitsubishi Motors Corp. and Mazda Motor Corp. here that the Japanese makers appreciate the need to rationalize the Australian industry. Button is to meet executives of Toyota Motor Corp. in Nagoya Thursday.



Prime Minister Bob Hawke recently warned that high levels of protection to the motor industry must be lowered, and the plan, expected to be submitted to Cabinet in the next few weeks, aims to increase international competitiveness in preparation for this, Button said. But he denied a Japanese press report that quoted him as saying Australia's five car makers "should be reduced to two."

Button said he assured Japanese auto makers that policy changes would not be disruptive, noting "they've been messed around over a number of years by previous government."

The labor senator was referring to policy changes and high domestic content requirements introduced under previous liberal governments, which were a major factor in inducing Japanese car makers to set up production facilities in Australia.

Button also met Tuesday with Minister for International Trade and Industry Hikosaburo Okonogi and was to have dinner with him Wednesday evening.

#### Beef Trade Talks Resume

OW100603 Tokyo KYODO in English 0548 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO -- Australia and Japan Thursday opened their second round of talks here on Japan's global beef import quotas from fiscal 1984, following the agreement between Japan and the United States in early April on high quality beef imports.

Earlier talks between the two sides failed to reach agreement last month when the Australians claimed Japan's agreement to raise high quality beef imports and average 6,900 tons per year for the next four years, negotiated with the Americans, discriminates against Australian beef exports.

The U.S. is by far the largest supplier of high quality grain-fed beef to Japan, while Australia's leaner, grass-fed beef has declined in market share from around 80 percent in 1976 to less than 70 percent last year.

Over the same period, Australian officials claim, the market share more than doubled from 12 to 26 percent for high quality beef from the U.S., which has been pressuring Japan to import more and ease the huge U.S. trade deficit with Japan.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone assured Australia in a joint press statement during Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke's visit here in February that Japan would not resolve its trade difficulties with other countries at Australia's expense.

Japan's global import quota in fiscal 1983 was set at 141,000 tons of which 30,800 tons was reserved for high quality beef. But the Ministry of Agriculture, forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) has indicated the maximum increase in the global quota for 1984 would be around 9,000 tons, of which some 6,900 tons will already be taken up by high quality beef imports.

Australia's minister for primary industry, John Kerin, met with MAFF Minister Shinjiro Yamamura in mid-April following the previous round of working-level talks, and will be returning to Japan Sunday to confer with Yamamura again on progress in the current talks, officials said, indicating the importance Australia places on an early resolution to the problem.

NEW 5-YEAR PLAN DEFENSE PROGRAM PLAN REPORTED

OW080135 Tokyo KYODO in English 0044 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO -- Japan will work out a new five-year defense buildup program starting fiscal 1986 for the "complete" accomplishment of the defense outline adopted by the government in 1976, according to a defense council approval Tuesday. The defense outline, which called for defense ability to repulse "limited, small-scale" foreign attack, was the "basic target" to be achieved in the existing 1983-1987 defense buildup planned worked out in fiscal 1981.

The new plan, to be called "1984 Mid-Term Buildup Program," therefore, indicates a three-year delay in the accomplishment of the 1976 outline.

The defense council, chaired by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, gave the approval during its session early Tuesday on a proposal submitted by Yuko Kurihara, director general of the Defense Agency, to make the new plan.

Kurihara said during the session that the new plan is aimed at the accomplishment of the outline in view of the "current severe international condition." He is expected to explain the new plan to U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who is scheduled to visit Japan starting Thursday.

Weinberger, however, is likely to express dissatisfaction about slow progress in the Japanese effort to build up its defense capability as one of America's military allies.

The United States is understood to be dissatisfied with the 1976 defense outline itself, which calls for, among others, raising the number of ground defense force members to 180,000, maritime defense force anti-submarine ships and submarines to 76 and Air Defense Force planes to 430.

Kurihara said during the council session that the new plan will place emphasis on balanced frontal defense and logistics support abilities, quality improvement to match technological advance in other countries and effectiveness.

The new defense buildup plan is expected to be completed for a final approval by the council in July 1985. The government decided also in 1976 that Japan's defense spending would not exceed 1 percent of its gross national product. Under the new plan, however, the spending is likely to go over the limit, inviting opposition criticism.

Kurihara told reporters after the council meeting that the 1976 decision to keep down the defense spending to less than 1 percent of GNP would be honored "as a matter of course." In formulating the new defense buildup plan, however, the 1 percent spending limit will not be "directly kept in mind," he said. This apparently meant the defense chief will seek a judgment by the government as a whole in case the spending under the new plan should exceed the limit.

WPK DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR USSR SPORTS MEETING

SK091557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1551 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Si-hak, director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, left Pyongyang on May 9 by air to attend a business-like meeting of department directors in charge of sports of the Central Committees of the communist and workers' parties of socialist countries to be held in the Soviet Union.

It was seen off at the airport by Kim Nam-yun, director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee.

PAPERS REPORT USSR OLYMPIC COMMITTEE STATEMENT

SK100433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN, MINJU CHOSON and PYONGYANG SINMUN today carry a KCNA report from Moscow under the title "The Participation of Soviet Sportsmen in the Games of the 23rd Olympiad in the United States Is Impossible."

The report quotes the full text of a statement of the USSR National Olympic Committee issued in connection with the question of participating in the 23rd Olympiad to be held in Los Angeles, which was reported by TASS on May 8.

Noting that the impolite attitude of the U.S. authorities to the Olympic Charter and the gross flouting of the ideals and traditions of the Olympic movement are aimed directly at undermining it, the statement stressed that in these conditions the National Olympic Committee of the USSR is compelled to declare that participation of Soviet sportsmen in the games of the 23rd Olympiad in Los Angeles is impossible. To act differently would be tantamount to approving of the anti-Olympian actions of the U.S. authorities and organizers of the games, it stresses.

SOUTH'S 'POLITICAL PROVOCATIONS' BREAK UP TALKS

SK071055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 7 May 84

["Sports Talks Must Not Be Turned Into Arena of Political Provocation" -- KCNS headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today hits at the South Korean side which, after attending the North-South sports talks for the formation of a single team, is trying to justify its attempt to break up the talks by all manner of political provocations, far from repenting for it. The South Korean side claims that its impudent row at the talks over "incidents" and "problems" for slinging mud at us was intended for the "safety" of the players and "national rights" of sportsmen. Refuting this, the author of the commentary brands this as a sophism for justifying their criminal attempts to scuttle the sports talks by bringing forward groundless incidents.

He continues: Such din in South Korea proceeds from the sinister intention of the South Korean side to create an artificial obstacle in the way of the North-South sports talks which have been arranged with much effort and, furthermore, lay at our door the blame for its own treacherous act in leading the talks to a rupture. Such act of the South Korean side is by no means accidental.

It, down through history, had been dead set against the participation of the North and South in international games as a single team. To cite typical examples, it unilaterally broke up the Lausanne talks in January 1963 and the Hong Kong talks in May that year for the formation of a single team and it drove to a rupture of talks between delegates of the table tennis associations opposing our proposal to participate as a unified team in the 35th world table tennis championships held in Pyongyang in 1979.

It is an unpardonable perfidy to the nation to oppose the formation of a single team of the nation desired by the entire fellow countrymen and only seek confrontation. The South Korean side must no more repeat its perfidious act against the nation to oppose the formation of a single team and persist in confrontation in the sports field but erase by itself its disgraceful record in the history of North-South sports talks by regaining reason.

#### WEINBERGER VISIT TO SOUTH, U.S. 'SCHEMES' SCORED

SK091735 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1715 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA) -- U.S. Secretary of Defence Weinberger flew into South Korea on May 8, giving off powder smell, according to a report. During his stay in South Korea, he will reportedly attend "an annual security consultative meeting" with the puppets and "inspect" units of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the puppet army in the frontline areas.

As already reported, earlier, on May 6, the chairman of U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff arrived in South Korea.

That top warlike servants of the U.S. imperialists flew into South Korea one on the heels of others to hold war confabs and examine the war preparations against the North on the spot shows how dangerous the U.S. imperialists' criminal moves to impose the holocaust of war again on our people have become.

No sooner had he set his dirty military jackboots in South Korea than the U.S. secretary of defence made bellicose utterances, frantically speaking ill of us. This fact shows the people the U.S. imperialists' schemes to further heighten tension on the Korean peninsula and go farther to the brink of war. Their criminal acts to increase the danger of war on the Korean peninsula can never escape bitter denunciation of the world's peaceloving people.

#### TASS Denunciation Cited

SK100843 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0826 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA) -- TASS May 8 issued an article denouncing the U.S. defence secretary's trip to South Korea. It said:

U.S. Secretary of Defence Weinberger flew to Seoul today. He will visit Japan, too, in his Asian trip.



According to an AP report quoting Pentagon sources, the Pentagon chief will have "talks" with the South Korean "defence minister". Such "talks" are regularly held within the framework of annual "council" between the United States and South Korea. AP reported that Weinberger at his meeting with the South Korean puppets will reaffirm Washington's "commitment" to guarantee the safety of South Korea in case of aggression from outside.

As is known, this practically means the strengthening in every way of the aggressive alliance between the United States and South Korea now being turned into the biggest forward base of Washington in the Far East.

The United States is strengthening its military presence in the South of the Korean peninsula, spreading the false rumour of "threat from the North" to whip up an atmosphere of terror. According to the bilateral "defence treaty", Washington keeps its occupation forces over 40,000 strong in South Korea. There are more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear tactical weapons and other most sophisticated attack weapons under the control of the U.S. forces. According to the press, Pentagon plans to turn South Korea into a forward area for the deployment of war-zone nuclear means by deploying cruise missiles and neutron bombs in the area.

While increasing its military power step by step, the United States is hastening the "modernizations" of the South Korean puppet army. The military aid of the United States to South Korea has already gone somewhere above dollars 250 million annually. Envisaged in this military aid is to supply "F-16" fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons, ultra-modern attack planes, tanks and other weapons to South Korea.

Washington does not conceal its plan to rig up an aggressive alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea and bind its allies in the Far East to the United States' policy of global confrontation in this region.

#### VRPR on Arrival Statement

SK091313 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] In a so-called arrival statement, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, who came to Korea yesterday afternoon to attend the 16th annual South Korea-U.S. security consultative meeting, made an absurd remark that aggression will not be tolerated and that even if any act of aggression were perpetrated, it would be crushed.

At a time when the Korean peninsula is faced with a dangerous situation in which a war may be started by the United States at any moment, a U.S. warmonger came to Korea and made such an absurd remark. This shows once again that the U.S. imperialists are pursuing only a war on the Korean peninsula, not peace or peaceful reunification. The U.S. warmongers have frequently visited South Korea recently and have held war confabs with the Chon Tu-hwan clique. They have talked about repulsing aggression and so forth while spreading the rumor of a nonexistent southward invasion by the North to justify such war confabs. This shows that their northward war provocation maneuvers have reached a very dangerous stage. In addition, the powder-reeking remarks and moves of the U.S. warmongers are aimed at breathing life into the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which faces a crisis, and at provoking a northward aggressive war at last by instigating it.

They are also attempting to divert the attention of the students who are courageously staging the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle and of the masses from all walks of life and to check their just struggle.

The U.S. imperialists should not run amok with northward aggressive war maneuvers but should respond to the proposal for tripartite talks made by the North to prevent the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and should provide an occasion for achieving peaceful reunification.

VRPR COMMENTARY DENOUNCES PAPAL VISIT TO SOUTH

SK080906 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korea to South Korea 1000 GMT 7 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Pope John Paul II left South Korea on 7 May, winding up his 5-day trip there. During his stay in South Korea he toured five districts, including Seoul, and attended 17 events of various kinds, giving sermons and speeches, and held face to face talks with Chon Tu-hwan.

The entire process of the trip to South Korea by the who claims to be the so-called proxy of Christ on earth clearly shows that the true purpose of his visit to south Korea was not -- as he said -- to present the so-called gift of hope to [word indistinct] and suffering children and to give the title of saint to some (? priests), but to play the role of puppet for Chon Tu-hwan under the veil of religion, taking advantage of the title of pope.

This is well proven by his remarks which embellished the miserable reality of South Korea and hurt the feelings of our people whose rancor is deep-rooted. John Paul II stressed forgiveness and lovewherever he went, babbled about philanthropy and reconciliation, urging harmony with the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorship.

In his meeting with the workers, peasants, and fishermen in Pusan, he stressed employer-employee cooperation, and in his meeting with youths at the Changchung Stadium, he urged them to make concessions in all cases, babbling that only reconciliation and love are the road to victory. While meeting with workers, he said that all people should share punishment justly; in a meeting with the students, he stressed that they should perform real services with love for the so-called [words indistinct], and made an absurd lie upon departure that South Korea is a modern state full of life and vitality.

It is clear to everyone that by reconciliation he meant reconciliation with the murderous Chon Tu-hwan ring, by love and philanthropy he meant love and philanthropy for the enemy of the masses, and by forgiveness he meant forgiveness for the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan ring. It is also very clear that by his assertion on sharing punishment he meant that each person should share Chon Tu'hwan's [word indistinct], and that he babbled about national history with Chon Tu-hwan's Fifth Republic in mind.

Upon arrival in South Korea, he who had reportedly come here to give hope to those people who are suffering and alienated went to Kwangju and, while there, talked about forgiveness and reconciliation, disregarding the request of ministers who asked him to pray for the fallen patriots who struggled for independence, democracy, and reunification. This vividly shows the real aim of his visit to South Korea.

At Mudungsan Stadium in Kwangju, he said: Forgiveness is an act which is greater than our poor hearts. It belongs to God alone. By following Christ with complete reconciliation we can pacify our wounded minds and pain, full of misfortune and suffering.



Therefore, the kindness of reconciliation has been bestowed upon you today. Such remarks are intolerable, absurd remarks to pacify our masses' pent-up grudges and resentment against the murderous Chon Tu-hwan ring and to persuade the people to reconcile with the present Chon Tu-hwan regime.

He did not utter even a word about Chon Tu-hwan's brutal atrocities of murdering numerous innocent citizens in Kwangju and submerging the city into a sea of blood. Instead, he babbled about understanding the pains of the citizens -- who were the victims of Chon Tu-hwan's atrocities -- forgiveness, and reconciliation. This is an act to soothe the Chon Tu-hwan ring's sanguinary criminal acts and to obliterate the people's spirit of resistance against the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

All facts show that John Paul II's visit to South Korea this time was [words indistinct] junket which had already been forecast by our masses from the outset.

In fact, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has attempted to utilize John Paul II for its impure political purposes since last year by inviting him to visit South Korea.

Taking advantage of Pope John II's visit to South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has not only perpetrated a great crackdown operation against the democratic and patriotic forces under the pretext of the personal safety of the pope, but also attempted to use him in its anti-North and anticommunist propaganda activities while concealing its antipopular and antinational criminal acts. Thus, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has tried to find a way out of its political and economic crisis.

As the fourth anniversary of the Kwangju uprising -- when another massive eruption of students and democratic and patriotic forces is anticipated -- draws near, the Chon Tu-hwan ring hurriedly called John Paul II to Seoul and saw to it that he made government-patronized absurd remarks in accordance with a scenario. This was precisely a strategy of the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

It was by no means accidental that students who [words indistinct] have condemned the Chon Tu-hwan military regime for its attempt to give a false image of South Korea to the world by taking advantage of John Paul II's visit to Seoul.

In a joint statement issued at a 5 May press conference, some 1,500 representatives of students from 6 universities in Seoul, including Seoul National University and Korea University, exposed Chon Tu-hwan's attempt to utilize the visit by Pope John Paul II to South Korea for his political purposes, saying that the government's invitation to the pope to visit Seoul is aimed at utilizing him for its political power.

As has already been reported, a shooting incident aimed at John Paul II took place in Seoul on 6 May. The pope's visit to South Korea and his acts in South Korea are a mockery of and insult to the desire of our masses for independence, democracy, and reunification.

John Paul II should keep conscientiousness as a minister and behave ideally. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should stop the clumsy drama and immediately step down from power as unanimously called for by the people. Chon Tu-hwan should clearly know that the time when he was able to mislead public opinion and deceive the people through trickery, appeasement, and deception has already passed.

CHRISTIAN FEDERATION SCORES CHON'S 'SUPPRESSION'

SK061122 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1054 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Korean Christian Federation issued an indictment exposing and denouncing the crime of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique in brutally suppressing the South Korean Christians. Noting that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan craftily schemed to cover his color to make it appear as if he were a honest-minded "friend" of the Christians with the celebration of the "200th anniversary of Catholic mission" in South Korea as an occasion, it said: This disgraceful behavior of the puppet seeks a sinister political purpose to cover his true color as heinous enemy of the Christians and bar their righteous advance.

From right after his seizure of power, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan took the criminal road of indiscriminately arresting and imprisoning Christians.

In May 1980 when the Kwangju popular uprising broke out the Chon Tu-hwan group brutally slaughtered thousands of people including Christians, wounded over 10,000 others and brutally penalised and murdered churchmen and believers. Chon Tu-hwan who plunged Kwangju into a sea of blood imposed heavy penalties upon Catholic priests Kim Sang-yong and Cho Chol-hyon, Chairman of the Catholic Peasant Association So Kyong-won and many other churchmen who had participated in the popular uprising.

Chon Tu-hwan fabricated the "Kim Tae-chung's plot for rebellion" and on May 18, 1980, arrested and imprisoned Catholic and presidential candidate Mr Kim Tae-chung, and his supporters, Pastor Mun Ik-hwan and 11 other churchmen and student believers, and sentenced Mr Kim Tae-chung to death and Pastors Mun Ik-hwan and Yi Mun-yong and 9 others persons to prison terms ranging from 10 to 20 years.

Chon Tu-hwan imposed five years in prison upon Yi U-chae, director of Rural Society of the Christian Council, and prison terms of more than 2 years upon Han Myong-suk, Chang Sang-hwan, Sin In-yong and Kim Tae-kyun, who were arrested on charges of involvement in the so-called "Christian academic case."

Further, the traitor took the legal steps of restricting the activities of the "South Korean Urban Industrial Missionary Council" which had carried on its activities for the "cultivation of consciousness of the working people", "support to the organisation of trade unions" and "mediation of labour-management disputes," etc. among the poor and oppressed working people and dismissed en masse its organisers or drafted them into the puppet army.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique which trumped up even the "special law on religion" in 1983 planted secret agents in the "Urban Industrial Missionary Council" to strictly watch its activities and arrested its leading figures and put them to brutal tortures, crippling many of them for life.

This clique also restricted activities of the Christian organisations. It arrested Kim Kwang-sik, pastor of the Songwang Church in Chonju, and passed 8 months in prison upon because he attended a meeting of Kwangju Christians opposing the fascist rule and demanding democracy, and arrested Mun Pu-sik, student of the Koryo Theological Seminary, and other students of the seminary and 22 churchmen including priest Choe Ki-sik who took part in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan on March 18, 1982, and put them to brutal tortures for over 8 months and finally inflicted upon them penalties including capital punishment.

Chon Tu-hwan, the traitor and fascist maniac, indiscriminately arrested and detained and harshly penalized, by involving fascist evil laws, many churchmen and theological students who rose in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, anti-fascist struggle for democracy and for the reunification of the country.

Chon Tu-hwan the puppet brutally suppressed South Korean Christians and theological students who have risen these days in the righteous struggle for democracy on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the April 19 popular uprising.

The indictment expressed the belief that all the Christian believers in South Korea will decisively frustrate the detestable placatory and deceptive trick of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and lift up voices of national salvation for justice and truth for the country and the nation.

#### VRPR REPORTS ARRESTS OF CHURCH-GOING YOUTHS

SK100557 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Recently, a succession of church-going youths have turned up missing, but neither the reason for their arrests nor their whereabouts are known at all.

Kim Sok-chin, a student expelled from Chongsindae Theological Seminary, who was arrested 20 February, 1984 in Suyuri, Seoul [words indistinct], was accidentally known, 10 days after his arrest, to be undergoing investigation at the countercommunist operations office of the National Police Headquarters. He is, however, prohibited from having visitors and is still being detained without any reason given.

On 19 February, 1984 Kim Nam-kuk of a church in Haenam-up, South Cholla Province, Mr O Ki-tan of (Mujin) church, and a youth of [name indistinct] church in Suncheon were arrested by agents who claimed to be from headquarters. Their whereabouts are still unknown. Mr Kim (Hong-chol), a preacher at Sinchon church in Kimhae, South Cholla Province, was missing on 25 February; no one has heard from him.

Miss O Yon-chu, a senior majoring in sociology at Ewha Women's University, was arrested by the countercommunist operations office of the National Police Headquarters on 29 February for involvement in the so-called (?night school union) case.

Thus, a number of youths were arrested by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring, but their whereabouts are unknown.

#### RELEASE OF PRISONERS ON BUDDHA'S BIRTHDAY HIT

SK091253 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Today, on the occasion of the 2,528th anniversary of the Buddha's birth, the Chon Tu-hwan ring kicked up the farce of releasing 1,203 prisoners from prisons throughout the country, and is now clamoring about this release as if it were an amnesty or special favor. Most of those released this time had never committed crimes. Therefore, they had no reason to undergo suffering in prison. It is indeed preposterous to release innocent people after a long detention and to advertise this release as an amnesty or special favor. Such an advertisement by the Chon Tu-hwan ring is part of its cunning schemes to justify its crimes and to soothe public grudge.



There are now numerous democratic personages, patriotic youths and students, revolutionaries, and other patriots in prisons throughout the country. They are undergoing all sorts of sufferings. This notwithstanding, while suppressing the people through the unprecedented fascist rule, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is clamoring about release and the like. This is a mockery of and insult to the public opinion of our masses and the world. The Chon Tu-hwan ring cannot conceal, with any means, its true color as murderers and fascist dictators killing and suppressing fellow countrymen only for the interests of the United States.

#### CAMPUS SITUATION; PROTESTS IN SOUTH VIEWED

##### Student Readmission 'Trick'

SK091010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA) -- The deceptive nature of the "readmission step" advertised by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is being brought to full light, according to a report. When Yi Chun-yop and three other students expelled from Seoul University sent in an application for readmission according to the "readmission step", the fascist clique cancelled their readmission because they valiantly fought in the anti-fascist struggle for democracy in June and October last year. This reveals that the "readmission step" on the lips of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is a repressive and placatory trick to dampen the ever mounting anti-U.S., anti-"government" fighting spirit of the South Korean students and divert their attention elsewhere.

##### Campaign Against Conscription

SK090807 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0759 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA) -- Students of Seoul University who are valiantly waging the anti-"government" struggle decided to launch a signature campaign in demand of the abolition of "suspension from school for guidance" and "forcible conscription" and so on and are now conducting brisk activities for this, according to a South Korean newspaper. For this purpose, progressive students of Seoul University formed a committee for the investigation of the truth of forcible conscription. They stressed that "the forcible conscription through 'suspension from school for guidance' is a non-educational step added to the school regulations as a means of crackdown upon the campus." They exposed the false propaganda of the puppet minister of education and officials of the Defence Ministry that there are no students who were unreasonably penalised through "suspension from school for guidance" and six of those who were drafted into the Army after suspension "died while conducting their duty."

##### TASS Cited on Demonstrations

SK081054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 8 (KCNA) -- A TASS report from Tokyo on May 7 said that university students in Seoul staged a riot near the South Korean puppet National Assembly building in protest against the suppressive policy of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, carrying placards reading "overthrow the 'government' of murders and punitive force!" It noted that the students who had participated in this protest struggle held a demonstration in the streets of the city. They fought with the police firing water and tear gas canisters. The South Korean students demand the immediate resignation of the present pro-U.S. "regime", guarantee of democratic freedom, direct "presidential elections" and withdrawal of the U.S. occupation forces from South Korea.

HU YAOBANG, KIM IL-SONG CONTINUE HAMHUNG VISIT

## Yi Kil-song Banquet Speech

SK090630 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 7 May 84

[Speech by Yi Kil-song, responsible secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial WPK Committee, at 7 May banquet for Hu Yaobang in Hamhung -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected General Secretary Comrade Hu Yaobang, respected Yang Shangkun, and friendly Chinese guests and comrades:

I regard it as a great honor to welcome to our city of Hamhung the envoys of the CPC and Chinese people, including the respected General Secretary Comrade Hu Yaobang, who is on an official goodwill visit to our country conveying the deep friendship of the Chinese people to our party and people.

Receiving Comrade Hu Yaobang and many Chinese friends, the citizens of Hamhung greatly moved and happy. Also, all the streets of Hamhung City are filled with a felicitous holiday mood.

Expressing my deep gratitude to the respected General Secretary Comrade Hu Yaobang for visiting Hamhung City to convey the friendship of the Chinese people, I, in the name of the South Hamgyong Provincial WPK Committee and all the party members in the province, once again welcome you most warmly.

Upon sharing this honorable occasion with the respected Comrade Hu Yaobang, together with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in Hamhung City, I cannot help recalling the beautiful stories related to Korea-China friendship that are spoken from the heart in this land. In February of 1958, when our Hamhung citizens were building plants and streets on the postwar ashes, with their belts tightened, Comrade Premier Zhou Enlai, visiting Hamhung City despite the cold weather, even toured the Hungnam fertilizer plant, which had not yet shaken off the scars of war. He strongly encouraged and countenanced our working class in its struggle for rehabilitation and construction.

To hand down this moving fact forever to future generations and to glorify Korea-China friendship forever we built a statue and monument in memory of Comrade Zhou Enlai in this historic place.

Now, with the visit to this place by the respected General Secretary Hu Yaobang, who, valuing the exceptionally friendly relationship between the leaders of Korea and China, is sparing no effort in consolidating and developing the traditional Korea-China friendship, our Hamhung City is about to have another mark of valuable friendship beautifully engraved on the significant historic places of the cherished Korea-China friendship.

Judging simply from such a beautiful story that is blossoming in our Hamhung City, we can easily realize how true and solid a foundation Korea-China friendship rests on. Even though the mountains and rivers change with the passage of time and generations change hands, one thing does not change -- the revolutionary amity and comradely sense of obligation that exists between the communists and peoples of Korea and China.

Respected General Secretary Comrade Hu Yaobang, although they are meeting you for the first time, Hamhung citizens know well that you are a proletarian revolutionary who is making great efforts for the victory of the Chinese revolution and for strengthening and developing the CPC.

Under the correct leadership of the CPC leaders, such as Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping, China is now successfully implementing the programs of socialist construction for modernization, and a new change is being made in the country's appearance as well as in the people's living.

We are convinced that the great, studious, and talented Chinese people will unfailingly unfold a more brilliant prospect by fulfilling the strategic goals put forth by the historic 12th CPC Congress.

Friendly Chinese guest, thanks to the wise leadership of the WPK led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our Hamhung City, which in the past had a few worthless plants bearing marks of colonial impartiality as a result of the alien imperialists' policies, has now been turned into one of our country's major industrial cities with large-scale and modern plants in key industrial sectors, such as machine building and the chemical industry.

Today, the working people in our city and province are creating an upsurge in production in various sectors, including the Hamhung district front, one of the five district fronts of our country's socialist economic construction. The warm remarks Comrade Hu Yaobang made while touring the 8 February vinylon complex and his high estimate of our work are encouraging and drive all our party members and working people in South Hamgyong Province to a new labor success.

We are very grateful to him and we will live up to the support and expectations of the Chinese comrades by performing socialist construction better in the future.

We had hoped that Comrade Hu Yaobang would spend restful and pleasant days in our Hamhung, sightseeing on the coast of the East Sea, but he has said he will leave here soon. We cannot help feeling sorry about this. Even though you will leave here tomorrow, the friendship that you leave behind will long be cherished in our hearts, together with the history of Korea-China friendship.

When you return home, I want you to convey to all the Chinese people and the working class and citizens of Shanghai City, which maintains friendly relations with Hamhung City, fraternal greetings from all our party members and working people in our province and city.

In conclusion, I propose a toast to Korea-China friendship, which will blossom forever, and to the good health and long life of the respected General Secretary Comrade Hu Yaobang, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, respected Comrade Yang Shangkun, and Chinese guests and the many comrades sharing this occasion with us.

Hu, Kim Visit KPA Unit

SK082251 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2232 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 8 (KCNA) -- Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on May 8 called at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Sim Sang-tae belongs.

Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and permanent vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee, were accompanied by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The suite members of Comrade Hu Yaobang also visited the unit.



The guests were accompanied also by Chief Secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee Yi Kil-song and First Vice-Director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Hyon Chun-kuk, members of the WPK Central Committee, and Lt. General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of China Sin In-ha, alternate members of the WPK Central Committee.

The unit was in a warm welcome atmosphere to greet the goodwill envoy of the Chinese people, a class brother and comrade-in-arms who valiantly fought against the common enemy shoulder to shoulder with the People's Army soldiers in the period of the Fatherland Liberation War to win victory and are fully supporting and encouraging today, too, the just cause of our people.

Put up in the unit were the slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!", "Warm welcome to Comrade Hu Yaobang!", "Long live the indestructible militant friendship and unity sealed in blood between the Korean and Chinese peoples!"

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, together with Comrades Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun, arrived in the unit, a thick wall of soldiers warmly welcomed them with the cheers of "Manse!" and stormy applause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Yang Shangkun were met there by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, member of the Military Committee of the party Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Kim Tu-nam, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee; Lt. General of the Korean People's Army Kim Il-chol, member of the WPK Central Committee; and commanding officers of the unit.

Soldiers presented bouquets to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Yang Shangkun. A function took place at the unit in welcome of Comrade Hu Yaobang.

After the playing of the national anthems of the People's Republic of China and our country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Hu Yaobang reviewed a guard of honor.

While going round the combat technical equipment and military establishments of the unit, the guests were deeply impressed by the fact that the Korean People's Army soldiers are firmly prepared to crush any formidable enemy in a stroke and wished them greater success in their future combat and political training.

Comrades Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun left at the unit calligraphic characters "Let us strive for a peaceful reunification of the country and defence of security in Asia. Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun. May 8, 1984." The unit presented a souvenir to Comrade Hu Yaobang. Comrade Hu Yaobang left a souvenir at the unit.

#### Hu Lays Wreath at Zhou Statue

SK082301 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2245 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 8 (KCNA) -- Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on a visit to our country, on May 8 laid a wreath at the statue of Comrade Zhou Enlai erected in Hamhung.

Present on the occasion together with Comrade Hu Yaobang were Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and permanent vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee, and others.

Amid the playing of wreath-laying music Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Yang Shangkun, together with others, laid a wreath at the statue of Comrade Zhou Enlai who was a distinguished proletarian revolutionary of the Chinese people and an intimate friend of the Korean people, and observed a moment's silence. Comrades Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun went round the statue of and monument to Comrade Zhou Enlai.

Comrade Hu Yaobang, together with Comrade Yang Shangkun and his entourage, visited the Yongsong machine complex. The guests went round main production processes of the complex. After the inspection Comrade Hu Yaobang said he pays tribute to the Korean working class and scientists who are advancing in the saddle of Chollima. The complex presented a souvenir to Comrade Hu Yaobang. Comrade Hu Yaobang left a souvenir at the complex.

A music and dance performance of artistes was given at the Hamhung grand theatre today in honour of Comrade Hu Yaobang. The performance was acclaimed by the audience. Comrade Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun, together with Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces, mounted the stage and presented a basket of flowers to the artistes in congratulation of their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

#### Departs 8 May

SK091044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA) -- Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, left Hamhung on May 8 by special train, concluding his visit to the city.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song left Hamhung together with Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau, and permanent vice-chairman of the Military Commission, of the CPC Central Committee. Also leaving with them were the suite of Comrade Hu Yaobang.

Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces; Hyon Chun-kuk, member of the WPK Central Committee and first vice-director of a department of the party Central Committee; Lt. General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to China Sin In-ha, alternate members of the WPK Central Committee, left with the guests. The guests were also accompanied by Yi Kil-song, member of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the South Hamgyong provincial party committee.

Set up in the railway station compound and plaza were sloganboards reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!", "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!", "Long live the Communist Party of China!", "Warm farewell to Comrade Hu Yaobang!" and "Long live the unbreakable militant friendship and unity sealed in blood between the Korean and Chinese peoples!" The flags of the two countries were fluttering on the flagpoles.

Crowds of farewell-bidders formed thick walls around Hamhung railway station and the railroad on which the train carrying the friendship envoy would pass. When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song together with Comrades Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun appeared at the railway station, the crowds burst into enthusiastic cheers of hurrah.

Children's Union members presented bouquets of fragrant flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to Comrades Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrades Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun got on the train, waving to the enthusiastically cheering crowds.

#### DPRK-PRC Relations Hailed

SK081228 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2229 GMT 7 May 84

[Unattributed talk: "The Invincible, Great Korea-China Friendship Is Based on a Lofty Revolutionary Faith and Firm Ties"]

[Text] Today, as we greet Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, who made an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, our people are overflowing with great emotion and joy.

Respected Comrade Hu Yaobang's visit to our country is another epochal occasion which will record a new chapter in the proud course of Korea-China friendship which was forged by blood. His visit is a clear demonstration of the great desire of the Chinese party and people to treasure the traditional Korea-China friendship and to further glorify it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Korea-China friendship is based on a lofty revolutionary faith and firm ties. It has been developed into a sincere and solid friendship.

The friendship between the two peoples of Korea and China is a great invincible friendship based on the loftiest revolutionary faith and firm ties. The leaders and peoples of the two nations of Korea and China forged this firm friendship by frequently visiting each other and contacting each other irrespective of diplomatic practices.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been on intimate terms with the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong, respected Comrade Zhou Enlai, Comrade Liu Shaoqi and Comrade Deng Xiaoping since the early days and provided a foundation for everlasting friendship between Korea and China and further consolidated it with them.

It is in the excellent tradition of developing the friendly relations between Korea and China that the leaders of the parties and peoples of the two nations of Korea and China frequently visit each other today, sharing opinions and consolidating friendship and unity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited China in September 1982 and the respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping visited our country the same year. Last June, Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium, and secretary, of the party Central Committee, visited China. This was an epochal event which provided a firm guarantee for maintaining, inheriting, and developing the traditional Korea-China friendship over generations and was a new milestone in developing Korea-China friendship to a higher stage.



Comrade Hu Yaobang again made an official goodwill visit to our country. His visit is of great significance in further consolidating and developing the Korea-China friendship which has already developed to a new higher stage.

The leaders of the parties and states of the two nations of Korea and China promoted understanding and friendship through mutual visits, reunion, and forms of communication. Based on this, Korea-China friendship is being further consolidated and developed constantly to a new higher stage. Korea-China friendship is a great friendship which is based on a lofty revolutionary faith and firm ties because it has been forged and consolidated by the two peoples of Korea and China in blood in the course of jointly overcoming arduous trials amid the flames of the long arduous revolution, sharing the same destiny and assisting each other.

In the early days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song organized and led the Korean People's Revolutionary Army comprised of the excellent sons and daughters of Korea and assisted the Chinese people with blood in the difficult days of the Chinese revolution. During the arduous Fatherland Liberation War period, the Chinese people sent their excellent sons and daughters to Korea and assisted our people with blood.

The two peoples of Korea and China always supported and encouraged each other in the struggle for the nations' prosperity after liberation and for socialist revolution and construction.

Indeed, the Korea-China friendship is an invincible one which was forged in blood and consolidated and developed in the course of the joint victory attained by the two peoples of Korea and China, overcoming arduous trials in the revolution.

This is another important pillar which makes Korea-China friendship a sincere and solid friendship based on the loftiest revolutionary faith and firm ties.

In the future, as in the past, our party and our people will vigorously fight in the same ranks with the Chinese people without the slightest wavering, no matter what trials and storms may block our way. We will remain the genuine friend of the Chinese people forever.

#### CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL HOLIDAY COMMEMORATED

Kim Il-song Greet's Husak

SK081111 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 8 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on May 8 sent a message of greetings to Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on the 39th anniversary of the Liberation of Czechoslovakia.

The message reads:

I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the DPRK Government, the Korean people and on my own behalf, extend warm felicitations and greetings to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the fraternal Czechoslovak people on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia, the significant national holiday of the Czechoslovak people.

Since the country's liberation the Czechoslovak people have brought about great changes in firmly defending the revolutionary gains and creating a new life of socialism, courageously frustrating the repeated subversive acts and sabotage of the class enemies within and without. The successes achieved by the Czechoslovak people in the building of a new society under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party have contributed to the growth of the socialist forces as a whole.

Today, the Czechoslovak people are energetically striving to fulfil the 7th Five-Year Plan of National Economic Development advanced at the 16th congress of your party and build a developed socialist society. The Korean people highly praise and sincerely rejoice over the successes of the fraternal Czechoslovak people in the revolution and construction and wholeheartedly wish you and your people new successes in the future struggle for the prosperity and development of the country and peace in Europe and the world.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express the belief that the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Czechoslovakia formed on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will grow stronger and develop in the common struggle for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism and communism against imperialism.

Kang Song-san Greeting

SK082305 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2252 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Lubomir Strougal, Czechoslovak premier, on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia. The message sincerely wished the premier big advance in his responsible work for successfully fulfilling the 7th Five-Year Plan for National Economic Development set forth by the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and building a developed socialist society.

Kim Yong-nam Message

SK090816 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA) -- Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, on the 39th anniversary of Czechoslovak liberation. Expressing the belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries sealed in the common struggle against imperialism will grow stronger and develop on the road of achieving the victory of the cause of peace and socialism, the message wishes the foreign minister greater success in his responsible work.

O Chin-u Greets General Dzur

SK0802309 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2254 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defence of Czechoslovakia, on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

Noting that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples and Armies of Korea and Czechoslovakia will further strengthen and develop in the future in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, the message sincerely wishes the minister of national defence great success in his responsible work for firmly building up the defence capability of the country and strengthening the fighting capacity of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

#### Assembly Chairman Sends Message

SK090811 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA) -- Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia, on the 39th anniversary of Czechoslovak liberation.

Expressing the belief that the bonds of friendship between the power bodies of the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future in keeping with the excellent friendly and cooperative relations existing between the two peoples of Korea and Czechoslovakia, the message wished the chairman great success in his responsible work.

#### NODONG SINMUN Article

SK091035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

The article says that the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the yoke of fascist Germany brought the joy of national resurrection to the Czechoslovak people and opened them a broad prospect of building a new life.

The article goes on: The Czechoslovak people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, smashed in time counter-revolutionary moves of the reactionary forces including a rebellious plot in 1948 and the 1968-1969 crises. This was a clear manifestation of the unshakable will of the Czechoslovak people to build a new life by their own efforts.

Now, they are striving to successfully fulfil the 7th Five-Year Plan put forward by the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and accelerate the building of a developed socialist society.

Czechoslovakia sharply denounces the nuclear war preparations of the U.S. imperialists and struggles to consolidate peace and security in Europe and the world.

Today, the friendship between Korea and Czechoslovakia is constantly being consolidated and developed. Notably, the visit of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, to our country in 1973 brilliantly adorned the history of friendship between the two peoples. Our people wish the Czechoslovak people greater successes in their future struggle for the prosperity and development of the country.



REPORTAGE ON WEINBERGER VISIT, ROK DEFENSE TALKS

## Meeting With Chon

SK100643 Seoul YONHAP in English 0604 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Seoul, May 10 (YONHAP) -- U.S. Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger Thursday met with South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and talked over matters of mutual concern. Also present at the meeting were Defense Minister Yun Song-min, Ambassador to the United States Yu Pyong-hyon, Gen. Yi Ki-paek, chairman of the Korean Joint Chiefs of Staff, and other Korean military dignitaries. Ambassador to Korea Richard Walker, Gen. John Vessey chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff and other U.S. Government and military officials also attended the meeting.

## Weinberger-Yun Discussion

SK100306 Seoul YONHAP in English 0243 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Seoul, May 10 (YONHAP) -- U.S. Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger met with his Korean counterpart Yun Song-min Thursday morning to discuss Korean military affairs. During the meeting, the two ministers examined the situations on and around the Korean peninsula and discussed ways of securing U.S. aid to help Korea achieve a self-reliant defense capability soon.

They also considered ways of improving the terms of foreign military sales (FMS) credit to Korea and strengthening support for the Korean defense industry. Weinberger flew into Seoul Tuesday to attend the 16th annual South Korean-U.S. security consultative meeting, which ended Thursday afternoon after both sides make public a joint communique.

## Agreement on Arms Sales

SK100157 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 May 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Top defense officials of Korea and the United States agreed yesterday to improve the terms of U.S. foreign military sales (FMS) credits to Korea and to increase the FMS amount to speed the achievement of Korea's independent defense capabilities against any aggression by North Korea. In the first plenary session of the two-day ROK-U.S. security consultative meeting [SCM] held in the conference room of the Ministry of National Defense, they agreed to provide increasing war reserves and materials. The United States agreed to have Korea repair and maintain more American military equipment here.

Fourteen high-ranking defense officials from Korea and 15 from the United States attended the meeting with the Minister of National Defense Yun Song-min and his U.S. counterpart Caspar Weinberger presiding as cochairmen. Other major matters which were discussed in the 45-minute conference included the formation of a Korea-U.S. joint study group to develop major policies for the SCM, an improved resupply plan in the event of an emergency, technical cooperation necessary for establishing a combined tactical communication system and defending ports and harbors in the South.

The two sides discussed matters arising from joint research and technical cooperation for defense industry, Korea's export of its defense industry products to third countries and correcting the imbalance of trade in defense industry goods now in favor of the United States.

Defense Ministry sources said that Korea asked the United States to lower the annual interest rate of FMS credits from the present 10-15 percent to four-five percent. The sources said that Korean delegates requested that the United States allow Korea to repay FMS credits in 20 years after a 10-year grace period. At present, Korea pays back FMS credits in seven years after a five-year grace period. The sources noted that the United States began to provide a military loan of \$2.5 billion this year to Israel at an annual interest rate of three percent. The loan will be repayable in 20 years after a 10-year grace.

The two delegations also focused their discussions on countermeasures against increasing military buildup by North Korean communists and measures to maintain lasting peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia as well as the Pacific. In his opening speech, Minister Yun said that the "scale of North Korea's military buildup and its callous provocations is even greater than it was more than 30 years ago." "Tension is steadily increasing in Northeast Asia and on the Korea peninsula," he added. Noting that the North Korean terrorist bombing in Rangoon and the Soviet shooting down of a Korean Air Lines plane last year exposed the bellicose nature of the communists, Yun said that "the latter half of the 1980's will be a difficult period for maintaining peace and stability in this part of the world."

He explained that the Pyongyang regime is expected to increase its provocative activities with the assistance of various terrorist groups to prevent Korea from holding the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics in Seoul. He said that taking into account all these situations on and around the Korean peninsula, he hopes the "Seoul meeting will provide a strong impetus for further cementing ever-lasting cooperation between the two countries."

Secretary Weinberger said in response that the "security relationship between Korea and the United States is a dynamic one in which there is constant change and improvement." Reviewing the achievements made since last year's SCM in Washington, Weinberger said, "We have made available helicopters which will improve mobility for the Korean Armed Forces as well as tanks to redress the North Korean advantage in armor."

He said, "I am pleased that our combined deterrent posture continues to improve and I believe that we should be proud of what we have accomplished. However, our adversary is determined and continues to improve and modernize its forces." "While hoping that protestations of peaceful intent and a desire to move toward reunification are genuine, we must continue to mount an effective defense," the Pentagon chief said.

The opening session reviewed reports prepared by the Korea-U.S. Military Committee meeting Monday. They noted continued Soviet expansion in the region and the KAL plane shootdown as an example of the Soviets' determination to impose its presence. The session concluded by appointing four committees on security cooperation, logistical cooperation, technology cooperation and joint communique.

In his arrival statement Tuesday, Weinberger said, "We will reaffirm the strength and viability of our determination that aggression will not be allowed to occur again on the peninsula and that if it does take place, it will be defeated."

Yesterday evening, Minister Yun hosted a reception at the Seoul Hilton and a dinner at the Hotel Shilla for Weinberger and his party. Participants in the event included Amb. Yu Pyong-hyon, Gen. Yi Ki-paek, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, U.S. Amb. Richard Walker, Gen. John Vessey, Yi's American counterpart, Adm. William Crowe, commander of U.S. Forces Pacific, and Gen. Robert W. Sennewald, ROK-U.S. Combined Forces commander.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS INCREASE IN U.S. FISHING QUOTAS

SK091231 Seoul YONHAP in English 1209 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Seoul, May 9 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government has called upon the U.S. Government to raise South Korea's annual fishing quota in the North Pacific fishing grounds from the current 320,000 tons to 400,000 tons, the fisheries administration said Wednesday. Administrator Kang Yon-sik said he asked in a meeting held here earlier Wednesday his U.S. counterpart William Gordon to increase the quota for South Korea.

The U.S. official arrived here Sunday at the invitation of the Korean Government to discuss cooperation between South Korea and the United States in matters relating to fishing. He leaves here Thursday morning. Kang also said he explained to Gordon his administration's plan to liberalize the import of frozen fish as well as to soon lower import duties.

On the other hand, Gordon said that his government would gradually restrict foreigners from operating in its coastal fishing grounds and only permit U.S. fishermen to catch fish and process them there, Kang said. In this regard, the U.S. official called for the expansion of fisheries cooperation between the two countries for fish-catching in the North Pacific region, he added.

NEWSPAPER EDITORIALS ON USSR OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

## KOREA HERALD Regrets Decision

SK100109 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 May 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Soviet Olympic Boycott"]

[Text] We regret the decision by the Soviet Union to boycott the Olympic Games in Los Angeles this summer. We also regret Moscow's blaming the United States for their decision. As their excuse for refusing to participate in the Olympics, the Kremlin criticized the U.S. Administration for its "cavalier attitude" in being unable to ensure the security of Soviet athletes in Los Angeles to the degree Moscow is demanding.

Right after the controversial Moscow Olympics four years ago, the newly elected president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), Juan Antonio Samaranch, expressed hope that the 1984 Olympics would be the "games of reconciliation." His wish seems to have ended in failure. Moscow's boycott seems to be in retaliation for Washington's 1980 boycott of the Moscow games in protest over the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. Hence it is Washington's turn to pay the price for its 1980 decision, according to Soviet logic.

Both the Moscow and Los Angeles boycotts are the results of political conflicts between the superpowers. In these and other cases, the Olympics have been used as an arena for political confrontation. The Chinese boycotted the Melbourne games in 1956 as a demonstration of Chinese sovereignty. Canada refused to issue visas to Taiwanese athletes for the 1976 Montreal Olympics to demonstrate its links with China.

As has occurred with previous Olympic boycotts, alleged violations of the Olympic Charter were used to justify politicization of athletic competition. The original goals of the Olympics, however, have been displaced by political objectives. The spirit of reconciliation has been made subordinate to a spirit of confrontation.



When a superpower like the Soviet Union abuses the Olympics for its political purposes, universal goals of peace and reconciliation in the world community are adversely affected.

All nations, including the superpowers and their allies, should treat the Olympics as a valuable heritage by disregarding any real or imagined differences in race, wealth, power, religion or ideology. All nations should not use the Olympics for political purposes. Amid this sad atmosphere created by Moscow's boycott decision comes the report that China and Taiwan have agreed to participate in the L.A. Olympics under their respective flags -- an encouraging sign that they have overcome some of their previous political differences concerning international athletic events. This example of reconciliation by Beijing and Taipei seems a worthy guideline for other countries having political differences.

Korea is now preparing to host the 24th Olympiad in Seoul in 1988. At the same time we are proposing that South and North Korea form joint teams for international athletic events as well as staging regular sporting competition between them as a basis for developing mutual trust. At this juncture we call upon the Soviets to reconsider their decision to boycott the Los Angeles games. We also urge the United States to do its best to convince Moscow to participate. We earnestly hope that the Soviet action at this time will not have any undesirable effect on the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

#### Reconsideration Urged

SK100624 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 May 84 p 2

[Editorial: "The Soviet Union Decided To Stay Away From the Olympics: It Should Change Their Mind and Keep Mankind's Feast Alive"]

[Text] The Soviet National Olympic Committee declared on 8 May that it will not participate in the Los Angeles Olympics. Moscow's declaration of its intention to stay away from Los Angeles, a reflection of the Olympics being victimized by politics, casts a dark shadow over the future of the sports festival.

First of all, the Soviets cited several reasons for boycotting the Los Angeles games: anti-Soviet campaigns launched by conservatives in the United States; an alleged failure by the United States to ensure the security of the Soviet athletes and administration officials; the U.S. aversion to providing them with normal conditions for the games; and a lack of U.S. respect for their rights and human dignity. These are hard to understand.

Such problems, however, could occur in any Olympic games. Because of the differences in ideology, there could be criticism directed at any country in the Olympic Games, whether they are held in Moscow, Beijing, or London. Such criticism, however, is not for the athletes or the administrative officials involved in the games. The problem of security for athletes and administration officials could plague any country, no matter where the Olympics were held.

This Notwithstanding, the Moscow authorities decided not to participate in the Los Angeles Olympics under preposterous pretexts, leading us to suspect that they might have ulterior motives. Is it not retaliation for the U.S. boycott of the Moscow Olympics 4 years ago?

There were clear reasons and justifications behind the boycott of the Moscow Olympics 4 years ago. In December 1979, 8 months before the boycott, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan and occupied that weak country. Virtually every country exploded with violent rage at the Soviet Union's ruthless invasion of a weak country, and this outrage led some countries to refuse to participate in the Moscow Olympics.



The United States made it clear that it would not participate in the Moscow Olympics unless the Soviet Union withdrew its troops from Afghanistan. When the Soviet Union showed no sign of withdrawing its troops from Afghanistan, 67 nations joined the boycott.

Now, 4 years later, the Soviet Union is trying to settle the score -- the humiliation over the boycott of the Moscow Olympics -- by boycotting the Los Angeles Olympics. The Kremlin authorities, however, should remember that their boycott this time, unlike the one of the Moscow Olympics 4 years ago, will win no support from anybody. They should not forget that their boycott of the Los Angeles Olympic Games is a decision that is just as wrong as their decision to shoot down the Korean Airliner 8 months ago.

Therefore, the Soviet Union should change their mind and should participate in the Los Angeles Olympics. There is still time for the Soviets to do so. The Olympics, at which all of mankind gathers in one place regardless of their ideologies, borders, races, or religious differences, must be kept alive at all costs.

#### PRC, DPRK SHOW 'DIFFERENT VIEWS' ON OPEN-DOOR POLICY

SK100159 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 May 84 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- China and North Korea have shown different views on open-door policy during two rounds of summit talks Chinese Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang had with Kim Il-song in Pyongyang Saturday and Sunday, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN said Tuesday. The newspaper added the conflicting views were expressed although the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY has reported the summit talks produced satisfactory outcomes.

In a Beijing-dated story, YOMIURI said that the Chinese side repeatedly emphasized the open-door policy while the North Korean side generally listened to the Chinese assertions. The Chinese party general secretary reiterated his support for achieving a Korean unification through the federal system and for the three-party conference to discuss the Korean unification, both demanded by North Korea.

However, it appeared that the Chinese leader did not think of the three-party conference as an absolute means of discussing the Korean unification, YOMIURI said. It added that Hu gave an impression that the three-way conference should be one of the methods to realize unification. YOMIURI pointed out that China and North Korea also manifested opposing views on economic exchanges with capitalist countries. Hu believes that North Korea should, above all, put an end to its closed-door policy so that it will not be isolated from the rest of the world anymore.

#### SECURITY AGENCY ARRESTS FOUR FOR ESPIONAGE

SK100531 Seoul YONHAP in English 0519 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Seoul, May 10 YONHAP) -- The South Korean Agency for National Security Planning arrested four persons Thursday on charges of spying for North Korea and violating the national security law, an agency announcement said. The agency picked up three of the four and the other turned himself in, the announcement said.

Kim In-hwan, 31, a former construction worker, visited Soviet Embassies in Kuwait and Bangkok, Thailand, and asked to arrange meetings with North Korean agents while working in Kuwait for a South Korean construction company between February 1982 and August 1983, the announcement said.

In January 1984, he visited North Korea's Embassy in Singapore and volunteered to work for the communist regime. Kim visited Pyongyang on Jan. 27 via Moscow and received espionage training for 27 days before returning home on March 1 via Moscow, Bombay, India, Singapore and Bangkok, according to the announcement.

During his stay in North Korea, Kim was told to report on South Korean military secrets he learned during his military duty in the South Korean Army. Kim also received instructions from North Korea's espionage authorities to return to South Korea and to engage in espionage activities like winning persons over to North Korea's side, the announcement said.

Kim Ye-sung, 23, a barmaid, went to Osaka, Japan, in March 1983 to work for a restaurant there. She met with a North Korean agent there several times and received espionage instructions to report on major facilities in Seoul and the progress of the construction for the 1988 Summer Olympics to be held in the South Korea capital, the announcement said. During her stay in Osaka, Kim gave the North Korean agent information on military facilities of U.S. forces in South Korea, which she happened to acquire before going to Japan, the announcement said. She received 37 million won (46,540 U.S. dollars: one dollar is worth about 795 won) from the North Korean agents before returning home in January 1984.

Another barmaid Hwang Pyong-suk, 46, introduced Kim to the North Korean agent, according to the announcement. Both Kim and Hwang currently are under arrest, it added.

O Kyu-su, 59, a Korean resident in Japan, falsely defected to South Korea in 1974 and visited South Korea 21 times since 1980, the announcement said. To disguise his spying, he opened a Japanese restaurant in Kwangju, a southern provincial capital some 260 kilometers south of Seoul, and toured major South Korean cities to collect information on military facilities. O decided to end his espionage activities, however, and gave himself up to the agency, the announcement said.

#### FIRST SOUTH KOREAN JOURNALISTS VISIT CUBA

SK199056 Seoul YONHAP in English 0950 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Havana, Cuba, May 10 (YONHAP) -- Five South Korean journalists entered Cuba for the first time in history Thursday to cover the pre-Olympic women's basketball tournament. The journalists from the YONHAP NEWS AGENCY and major South Korean newspapers arrived in Havana via Mexico Thursday morning and went through formalities for entry at Havana International Airport.

South Korea has advanced to the eight-team finals of the pre-Olympics to be held here May 12-17. South Korea has no diplomatic relations with Cuba.

#### BRIEFS

EX-COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT VISITS -- Seoul, April 30 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan received a courtesy call from Colombia's Conservative Party President Misael Pastrana Borrero Monday afternoon at the presidential residence, Chongwadae. Pastrana, Colombia's former president, arrived in Seoul Sunday afternoon to discuss ways of expanding economic cooperation between the two countries with South Korean Government and business leaders. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0802 GMT 30 Apr 84 SK]

PRC'S 'CRIMINAL ACTIONS' AGAINST SRV CONDEMNED

OW081901 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1631 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 8 (MONTSAME) -- The following is the full text of the statement of the Mongolian Committee for Supporting the Struggle of Peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea:

Of late, the situation on the Vietnamese-Chinese border has been sharply aggravated due to hostile actions of China against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Chinese side has undertaken an armed provocation against the SRV, conducted massive shelling of a number of Vietnamese regions and seized several heights on its territory. A new gross encroachment has been carried out by China upon sovereignty and territorial integrity of a socialist state, which has won universal respect by its historic contribution to safeguarding and consolidating peace, national independence and social progress of peoples of Asia. The hostile act of China against the SRV evokes extreme indignation, all the more so that it takes place these days when the progressive forces of the world are observing the glorious 30th anniversary of the victory of the Vietnamese people in the heroic struggle at Dien Bien Phu against imperialist aggression.

The fact that criminal actions of Beijing coincide with the activation of subversive sallies against the People's Republic of Kampuchea of the armed Polpotists gangs and other Khmer reactionaries encouraged by the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and their accomplices draws special attention. They are directly linked and constitute an attempt of those forces to exert pressure on Vietnam, to hinder the rebirth of the Kampuchean people, to prevent the strengthening of confidence, mutual understanding and cooperation among the countries of Southeast Asia.

The Mongolian Committee for Supporting the Struggle of Peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea resolutely condemns the hostile actions of imperialist and hegemonist forces against the SRV and the PRK, and demands an immediate end to them as well as respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and other Indochina countries. The Mongolian public expresses its invariable support of and solidarity with the peoples of the three Indochina fraternal countries, who are waging the struggle for their freedom and independence against intrigues of external forces. They are playing a largely constructive role in strengthening peace, stability and goodneighbourliness both in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world.

REAGAN VISIT TO PRC, OUTCOME OF TALKS ASSESSED

## MONTSAME Comments

OW051719 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1628 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 5 (MONTSAME) -- In connection with the outcome of U.S. President Reagan's visit to Beijing a MONTSAME commentator writes:

U.S. President Reagan's visit to the People's Republic of China has ended. The U.S. Administration sought to make the most of this visit for pre-election purposes and for the realization of its hegemonistic plans in the region of Asia and the Far East.

Taking into account the pre-election campaign in the United States, Reagan and his administration would like to use to the maximum the "Chinese factor" in their plans and play the "China card" first of all in the context of opposing the Soviet Union in the region of Asia and the Pacific, and to expand the spheres, as Reagan put it, "of coinciding and parallel interests with China."



The U.S. President did his utmost to impart a provocative anti-Soviet trend to the talks, and especially to his public speeches.

Assessing the world situation, the Chinese leaders at the talks equated the militarist and imperialist policy of the United States with the peaceloving and anti-war policy of the socialist community countries. And what is more, Beijing pretends as though it does not notice the dangerous course of Washington in international affairs, and the expansion of U.S. military war preparations in the Asia-Pacific region in the sphere of action of which China will inevitably find itself. In this connection, Deng Xiaoping squarely stated that "China is not against the arms build-up of the United States. It has always supported these measures of the United States."

Precisely this statement determines the essence of the U.S.-Chinese talks in Beijing during which the unity of Washington and Beijing in their opposition to the anti-war policy of the socialist community countries has been clearly underlined.

#### UNEN Cited

OW080145 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1605 GMT 7 May 84

["A Play in Beijing" -- MONTSAME headline]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 7 (MONTSAME) -- The visit of the U.S. President to China is over. The hosts and guests alike were satisfied with the results of their talks. As was to be expected, because the two sides prepared thoroughly to this summit meeting, writes the Mongolian national daily UNEN. They signed agreements on bilateral cooperation in the field of economy, trade and use of nuclear energy. What regards the last aspect, then, according to the American press, "nuclear cooperation" of these countries first of all plays to the hand of American monopolies. According to the preliminary data, they will profit around 10-15 billion U.S. dollars from the delivery of corresponding equipment to China, notes UNEN.

As it was presented by the observers and experts, the Chinese and American leaders came to terms on the anti-Soviet ground. A great deal of speeches were made about the "deterrence of the Soviet Union", about the mutual support of the militaristic course, carried out by both countries, about mutual benefits, etc.

In Beijing Reagan made use of his former actor's occupation. Completely burying in oblivion his notorious doctrines of "limited nuclear war," "intermediate option," "crusade against communism," he philosophically expatiated on "war" as being a great sin, requiring enormous expenses, about averting a war etc. The Beijing leaders closely followed those hypocritical assertions by Reagan, helping him to play his "role" in the first act of his pre-election show, taking place this year on the Asian stage, notes UNEN. However, the Chinese and American leaders obviously exerted all their efforts not to touch the "Achilles heel" in the relations between the two countries that is the question about Taiwan. Otherwise, it would stand for complete fiasco of the "propagandistic show" by Reagan, notes the UNEN commentary.



JADAMBAA MARKS USSR VICTORY IN WORLD WAR II

OW100159 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1621 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 9 (MONTSAME) -- The historic victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War has vividly demonstrated the vitality of the Soviet social and state system, the advantages of the socialist economy, the moral and political unity, patriotism and internationalism of the Soviet people, stated Deputy Defence Minister of the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] Major-General S. Jadambaa at a gala meeting of representatives of military units of the Ulaanbaatar garrison in commemoration of the 39th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union was an organizing and inspiring force in this war. Its guiding force was decisive in winning the victory which has become a major breakthrough exerting huge impact on the post-war developments, the speaker pointed out.

The victory and feats of the Soviet people and its Armed Forces in the World War II are highly instructive, pointed out Jadambaa. However, the international imperialism with the United States at the head nurtures adventuristic plans to destroy socialism as a social system paying no heed to the historic lessons. For the realization of their plans the imperialist forces are openly seeking to change the correlation of forces in their favour, break the existing military-strategic parity and gain supremacy over the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. In the conditions of the aggravated military-political situation the Soviet Union together with all other socialist community countries is doing its utmost to safeguard peace, deliver mankind from the holocaust of nuclear war, said the speaker. Fraternal friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples stood severe tests during the war years and ever more strengthened. On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism a wreath was laid at the monument to Soviet soldiers on the Zaysan Mount. The wreath laying ceremony was attended by General Secretary of the MPRP CC, chairman of the presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] Yu. Tsedenbal, other party and government leaders, prominent military leaders, and representatives of the public of the Mongolian capital.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS GREET CSSR LIBERATION DAY

OW100207 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1631 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 9 (MONTSAME) -- Mongolian leaders Yu. Tsedenbal and J. Batmonh sent a message of greetings to Czechoslovak leaders on the occasion of the National Day of Czechoslovakia -- the 39th anniversary of the Liberation of the country from fascist invaders. The message says that the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the fascist enslavement by heroic Soviet Army marked a turning-point in the life of the Czechoslovak people and opened up bright perspectives of building a new society. Over these years the Czechoslovak people under the leadership of its tested vanguard -- the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia -- have achieved great successes in all spheres of the socio-political life of the country, in the development of economy, science and culture, and in raising the material well-being of the people. At present, the Czechoslovak people are successfully fulfilling the tasks of building a developed socialist society in the country. Being an integral part of the socialist community the CSSR is consistently pursuing the principled peaceloving foreign policy aimed at strengthening the position of socialism, peace and security of the peoples, at healthening [as received] the international situation, notes the message.

59 DEFECT FROM 'REACTIONARY FORCES' IN BATTAMBANG

BK100706 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0421 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 May (SPK) -- In April, 59 men from the enemy's ranks presented themselves to the authorities in Battambang Province, about 300 km northwest of Phnom Penh. These ralliers handed over a quantity of weapons and ammunition to the local authorities. Chhan Moeun, 27, a native of Lvea, Mongkolborei District, affirmed that the happy life in the areas where his group was forced to carry out sabotage acts led him to abandon the reactionary forces. All ralliers are authorized to return to stay with their families.

SPK SEES LOW MORALE AMONG SON SANN TROOPS

BK100715 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0438 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 9 -- Son Sann, partner of the cursed Pol Pot clique, has of late made door-to-door calls to beg for more military aid with which to fight his own people. It is very likely that Son Sann will get what he wants. His bosses in Beijing have never been stingy with food and weapons to him and his cronies, and his patrons elsewhere may also be willing to contribute. So what? What good does he hope further aid would do to the morale of the bunch of half-hearted men he has now, men who are forced to serve a losing cause?

How low that morale is can be seen in Son Sann's instructions to his "elite" commando unit, the red berets, early this year. According to a February issue of FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, Son Sann advised his men to be "careful like a virgin and quick like a rabbit." The troops, the review said quoting a bulletin of Son Sann's self-styled "Khmer People's Front for National Liberation," "must use the forest as hide-outs and are absolutely prohibited from walking on roads." Cautiously, Son Sann exhorted his men: "Defend your honour but save the army." Son Sann should not have bothered about "defending honour" at all. As traitors, he and the like have no honour to speak of. As for "saving the army," that's what his spiritless troupes have been doing, by running away from fighting like so many frightened rabbits.

EDITORIAL HAILS 'BRILLIANT COMBAT VICTORY'

BK070347 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 6 May 84

[Station editorial: "A Brilliant Combat Victory Scored at the Beginning of the Year"]

[Text] Our people throughout the country are very happy to hear the Defense Ministry's [5 May] communique on the brilliant feats of arms at the beginning of 1984 by our people and revolutionary Armed Forces. The communique contains the clear figures which greatly elated us. We completely smashed Pol Pot's so-called general field headquarters and his so-called 612th, 616th, and 980th Divisions in the area of Hill 547, north of Preah Vihear. We destroyed the position of Pol Pot's so-called 912th Division at Hills 382 and 362 northwest of Anlung Veng, the positions of Pol Pot's so-called 221st and 110th Divisions southwest of Ta Sanh in Battambang Province, the position of Son Sann's so-called Region 401 west of Sok San in Pursat Province, and Son Sann's Ampil position northwest of Thmar Puok district seat.

In all, from 27 December 1983 to 15 April 1984, our Army and people, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, put out of action more than 4,500 enemy soldiers, including over 270 who surrendered and over 300 who deserted the enemy ranks and returned to the people's side. We seized nearly 2,000 assorted weapons, hundreds of metric tons of ammunition, and a large quantity of war materiel with Chinese labels.

These figures reflect the firm fighting will and valiant spirit of our Armed Forces and people in the defense of our beloved fatherland. Our entire people joyfully hail our regular units which, holding weapons firmly in hand to defend every inch of our territory, repulsed and smashed the enemies. We hail the people living in various provinces along the Kampuchean-Thai border who, shoulder to shoulder with the Armed Forces, participated in the combat and helped the Armed Forces smash the enemies who sneaked in to rob and massacre our people and inflicted bitter defeats on them. We hail the Vietnamese Army volunteers who, filled with the spirit of militant cooperation, stood shoulder to shoulder with our Armed Forces in the offensive launched against the enemies right in their lairs.

During the first few months of 1984, thousands of our splendid combatants -- sons and daughters of the people -- displayed the most brilliant heroic models. Our people from all walks of life always remember all those outstanding feats of arms which reflect our Armed Forces' will to fight and win. The feats of arms made at the beginning of this year constituted the most brilliant victory among the many great victories scored during the past 5 years in the defense of our beloved fatherland. These victories clearly reflect the growth of our regular and regional forces and the militia units in each commune and each village. These victories clearly attest to the steady improvement of our Army units' combat capabilities. These victories have enhanced our people's firm and deep confidence in their powerful forces for national defense.

The Khmer reactionaries have suffered extremely bitter defeats although they have enjoyed the support of the Thai reactionaries and Beijing. They have tried to carry out sabotage activities in order to create a temporary site for carrying out their activities against the rebirth of Kampuchea. The more perfidious the maneuvers to which they resort, the more bitter the defeats they suffer. It was tit for tat. Many regular enemy units and their positions were completely smashed. Enemy soldiers who survived our attacks either surrendered or fled to hide in Thailand.

The Khmer reactionaries are quarreling over this bitter defeat. This defeat also laid bare the deceitful propaganda on the deceitful victories created to fool public opinion by the propaganda machine of so-called Democratic Kampuchea and echoed by Beijing and Bangkok. The truth now prevails: Two plus two is four. The Defense Ministry's communique has clearly exposed the enemy's irrefutable defeats. The enemy's psychological warfare loudspeaker was shut off right away by this truth. Our victories and the enemy's defeats have brought great elation to our people throughout the country and the peoples of friendly countries on the five continents. The Beijing reactionaries have attempted to remedy this situation by sending troops to launch aggressive acts along the six northern provinces of Vietnam. However, they were quickly routed by the fraternal Vietnamese Army and people.

It is clear that the correct leadership of the KPRP, the people's unity, the militant solidarity of the three Indochinese countries, and the active support of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries have provided us with the most powerful strength. We are well aware that our Armed Forces and people still have to face many complicated difficulties in the advance of our Kampuchean revolution. Despite such bitter defeats, the enemies are very stubborn and will certainly resort to many other perfidious maneuvers aimed at undermining our revolutionary gains.



For this reason, our entire Army and people must adhere firmly to the four tasks set forth in the communique of the Defense Ministry. We should regard this as an essential directive which all our Armed Forces and people must implement with best results. We must stimulate all forms of patriotic emulation movement throughout the country, from the forest and mountainous areas to the seacoasts and from the countryside to towns. Each person is regarded as a combatant, each production solidarity group as a combat unit, and each village and each commune as a gun turret. Whenever and wherever they appear, the enemies will be crushed immediately by our Armed Forces and people. They have suffered defeats and will be totally defeated. We have won victories and will always be victorious.

BOU THANG SENDS GREETINGS TO VAN TIEN DUNG

BK060600 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1135 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 5 -- Bou Thang, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, vice premier and minister of national defence of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, has sent his best wishes to all the officers and men of the Vietnam People's Army on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory (May 7).

In a message addressed to Gen. Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and minister of national defence of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Bou Thang says:

"Dear Comrade, On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory, on behalf of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea and in my own name, I wish to convey my best greetings to you and to all the officers and men of the Vietnam People's Army. The Dien Bien Phu victory was a great victory of historic importance and international stature. It heralded the inevitable collapse of the world colonial system and marked the initial setback of U.S. imperialists intervention in Indochina.

"With warm fraternal feeling, the people and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea regard the Vietnamese people's victory at Dien Bien Phu as a common victory for all the three Indochinese countries, a great victory in which we are proud to have done our part. The Dien Bien Phu victory eloquently testifies to the fact that the strength of the militant solidarity of the fraternal people of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos has acted as a law governing the development of the three nations, taking them from one victory to another, victory over the French colonialists, victory over the U.S. imperialists, and victory today over the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists.

"Dear Comrades: The people and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea take pride in the heroic people and People's Army of Vietnam who, following up the tradition of the Dien Bien Phu victory, have defeated both U.S. imperialism and their puppets to reunify their country, and who are dealing stunning blows to the Chinese expansionists' general war of sabotage against the Indochinese peoples.

"The people and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea are eternally indebted to those combatants who fought at Dien Bien Phu and to their children in the volunteer army who assisted us in overthrowing the genocidal Pol Pot clique and who, in great hardships and with great sacrifices, are continuing to help us in defending and rebuilding our country.



"We pledge to follow the examples of heroism and noble proletarian internationalism set by the Dien Bien Phu combatants in order to advance the revolutionary cause of Kampuchea to complete victory and so contribute to the defence of the independence of the other fraternal countries in Indochina and to the safeguard of peace and stability in the region and the whole world. We wish you and all the officers and men of the Vietnam People's Army the best of health and great success on your noble mission."

PHNOM PENH OFFICIALS MARK CSSR NATIONAL DAY

Heng Samrin, Chan Si Message

BK100712 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0507 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 9 -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and president of the State Council, and Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, have extended warm greetings to Gustav Husak, secretary general of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on the 39th national day of the CSSR. Their joint message says that the Liberation of Czechoslovakia was a great historic event. The message praised the valiant people of Czechoslovakia for having overcome great trials in different stages of socialist construction.

"We wholeheartedly rejoice at your achievement, which paved the way for your progress in the future and for a greater role for your country in the international arena," the message says. We are strongly confident that the relations of brotherhood, friendship and cooperation between our two countries will further strengthen and develop with every passing day for the well-being of our two peoples," the message adds.

Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly of the PRK, has also sent greetings to his Czechoslovak counterpart, Alois Indra, expressing his thankfulness to the Communist Party, the Government and the people of Czechoslovakia for their moral and material support for the Kampuchean people.

Chea Sim's Greetings

BK100652 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0417 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 May (SPK) -- Chea Sim, chairman of the PRK National Assembly, has sent warm greetings to his Czechoslovak counterpart, Alois Indra, on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of his country's liberation (9 May).

During the past 39 years, under the outstanding leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the Czechoslovak people have scored many brilliant successes in the field of national defense and the construction of a strong, developed socialist community in the world, the message says.

After expressing profound gratitude to the Czechoslovak people for their material and moral support to the Kampuchean people, the Kampuchean leader wished that the longstanding friendship relations and cooperation between the two countries and peoples would strengthen and develop with every passing day for peace and stability in the world.

VODK SAYS HANOI CANNOT WIN 'UNJUST WAR'

BK100404 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 May 84

[Station commentary: "The Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Will Be Shamefully Defeated as Aggressors Always Are"]

[Text] On the occasion of the anniversary of the French colonialists' defeat at Dien Bien Phu, Vo Nguyen Giap, former Vietnamese defense minister, told foreign newsmen in Hanoi that the French colonialists lost the war not because the French generals were incapable -- indeed, they had great military skills, a lot of experience, and high culture -- but because they waged an unjust war of aggression. There is a lesson of history in this for the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy must clearly see this truth, for if they ignore the facts of history they will be definitely and shamefully defeated like the French colonialists. The French lost the war in the Indochinese peninsula because the war that they fought against the Kampuchean, Lao, and Vietnamese peoples was an unjust war of aggression. This is a truism. Throughout world history, no matter how strong or how arrogant they are, aggressors are always defeated and can never escape from defeat. Therefore, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, who have waged a war of aggression in Kampuchea, swallowing Kampuchean territory, and committing genocide against the Kampuchean race, will definitely be shamefully and bitterly defeated in the end.

In reality, the Vietnamese enemy have been strategically defeated in Kampuchea. The Vietnamese enemy's position has evolved from their arrogance in 1979 to the present when they have many more difficulties, are at a complete impasse, and are bogged down on the Kampuchean battlefield. In the past 5 years, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been constantly sliding downhill. Their blitzkrieg strategy, which was intended to swallow Kampuchea in a short time, was completely defeated. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been drawn into the people's war strategy of the Kampuchean people, and the Kampuchean people have fought the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to a standstill. They are so weak that they have become bogged down and cannot extricate themselves from this impasse. The situation on the Kampuchean battlefield in this 6th dry season, when the Kampuchean people and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea have waged a more vigorous struggle against the Vietnamese enemy everywhere throughout the country, clearly shows that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are facing defeat and cannot extricate themselves from impasse. Nothing can rescue the Vietnamese enemy from defeat.

The Kampuchean people, the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, and the CGDK, who have waged a struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors throughout the past 5 years, are determined to unite in the great national union of the entire Kampuchean people. They are resolutely raising high the banner of struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors until all the enemy are all driven from our beloved Kampuchea. All peace- and justice-loving peoples and countries of the world will continue to firmly oppose the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea. The world can never allow the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to swallow Kampuchea, destroy a nation, and exterminate a race in this latter half of the 20th century when the global community has international law and the UN Charter.

If the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors do not want to learn from the lessons of history, they will certainly be shamefully defeated as aggressors always are. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, swallows of Kampuchean territory, and exterminators of the Kampuchean race will face their destiny one day. The just struggle of the Kampuchean people against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors will definitely triumph. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors' unjust war against the Kampuchean nation and people will certainly be defeated in the end.

TELEGRAM GREETSS CSSR LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

BK091052 Vientiane KPL in English 0857 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Vientiane, May 9 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers and Souphanouvong, president of the republic [and] of the People's Supreme Assembly, yesterday, sent a national day greetings to the Czechoslovakia party and state leaders. The joint telegram was addressed to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CCP], president of the republic, to Lubomir Strougal, prime minister and to Alois Indra, president of the Council of the Federation.

Speaking on behalf of the Lao party, government, state and people, the warm and fraternal message wished the Czechoslovakia counterparts sincere congratulations and hailed the Czechoslovak people's grand achievements scored in all fields in the last 39 years thanks to the able leadership of the CCP.

The Lao leaders noted that Czechoslovakia has now been transformed into an advanced socialist country having modern industry, collectivised agriculture, advanced sciences and technology, blossoming culture, strong defence forces which can guarantee ever growing state of security, material and spiritual living conditions for the people.

"The successes and victories scored by the Czechoslovak people said the telegram, contribute significantly to the strengthening of the force and unity of the socialist community and at the same time, serve as strong encouragement of the struggling movements of the peoples against the bellicose politics, arms race, aggression and division of the imperialists and other reactionary forces so as to reassure peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress."

The Lao leaders also acknowledged the priceless support and assistance of the fraternal Czechoslovak people given to the Lao people and made a note of deep appreciations on this occasion. Kaysone Phomvihan and Souphanouvong further made an appreciative note of appreciations on the existing of the close, fraternal relations of militant solidarity and cooperations between the two parties, governments which serve the interests of the two peoples as well as serving the interests of peace and world revolution.

The telegram finally wished the Czechoslovak people much success in concretising the resolutions of the 16th party congress and the 7th Five Year Plan of the state and that the multifaceted cooperations between the two countries be forever more prospered. On the same occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, member of the party Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs also sent telegram of greetings to the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslov Chnoupek.

DIEN BIEN PHU FETE CONTINUES; SRV PARTICIPATES

Khamtai Siphandon Greets SRV

OW1000015 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 9 -- "Any attempt to invade Vietnam will be considered one directed also against Laos", said a message from Lao Defense Minister General Khamtai Siphandon to his Vietnamese counterpart, General Van Tien Dung.

The message, sent on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory, said this victory is a brilliant and common feat of the three Indochinese nations over French colonialism and a logical result of the long-term revolutionary struggle of the three Indochinese peoples.



"This year," the message said, "we celebrate the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory at a time when the U.S. imperialists are intensifying their efforts to further strain the situation in the world and the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists are teaming up with them and other reactionaries in order to undermine the three Indochinese peoples' revolutionary (?spirit). The Lao people, shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese and Kampuchean Armed Forces and people will uphold the Dien Bien Phu spirit and will defeat all attempts of any enemy", the messages stresses.

KPL further reports that a commemorative meeting was held in Vientiane on May 7. Among the attendance were Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Republic, and other party and state leaders.

#### Phoumi Vongvichit Opens Rally

BK091537 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 7 May 84

[Speech by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, delivered at opening of mass rally held in Vientiane to mark the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu battle -- live]

[Text] Respected members of the presidium, comrades and friends: Today our party and state, together with all of the people and the Army, are very jubilant and proud to organize a ceremony in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory -- the culmination in the 1953-54 dry season of the strategic attacks of the armies and peoples of the three Indochinese countries. It was a decisive victory by the three armies and peoples in the resistance struggle against the French colonialist aggressors. On behalf of the presidium of the meeting, I would like to express wholehearted salutations and commendation to members of the diplomatic corps and comrade experts of various fraternal countries as well as representatives of various party, state, and mass organizations for attending this rally commemorating the glorious, historical day today. [applause]

The Dien Bien Phu victory -- the culmination of the strategic offensive in the 1953-54 dry season, which crushed the schemes to intensify and expand the war of aggression in Indochina by the French and U.S. warmongers -- is a very great victory of the three fraternal armies and peoples of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea. It is a victory of the militant solidarity among the armies and peoples of the three countries in the whole period of their resistance process during which they joined together in fighting and scored this historic combat achievement. Following the Dien Bien Phu victory, the protracted and heroic resistance struggle of the three fraternal armies and peoples of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea against the French colonialists and the U.S. intervenors came to a victorious end. The victory led to success at the Geneva Conference on Indochina, compelling the enemies to recognize the independence, sovereignty, unification, and territorial integrity of the three countries. As a result of the Dien Bien Phu victory, a new political situation and basic conditions were created for the three peoples to push their revolutions forward and accomplish their cause of national liberation. They have now carried out their tasks of defending the countries and building socialism.

The Dien Bien Phu victory is a common victory of all oppressed nations and progressive people throughout the world. This great victory marked the ushering in of a period of bankruptcy for old colonialism in the world. It also marked as a milestone new steps of development for the three revolutionary currents in the present era -- an era which was ushered in following the Great October Revolution in 1917. It served as a victory for various oppressed nations in their struggle against colonialists and strong imperialists and reactionaries.



Dien Bien Phu serves as a symbol of pride and a source of vigorous encouragement for the heroic Vietnamese, Lao, and Kampuchean Armies and peoples as well as for all people who cherish peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress throughout the world.

Commemorating the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory -- the culmination of the strategic offensive of our Armies and peoples of the three Indochinese countries in the 1953-54 dry season -- let our Lao people and various Armed Forces strive to promote and expand the heroic traditions of Dien Bien Phu, strengthen the solidarity, endeavor to overcome difficulties and obstacles, and resolutely fulfill all tasks put forth by the third party congress and all resolutions adopted by the sessions of the party Central Committee in order to score many new, outstanding achievements in the cause of national defense and socialist construction.

At a time when the bellicose U.S. imperialists are creating a very tense situation in the world and while the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles are stepping up collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries in striving to sabotage and destroy the revolutions of the three Indochinese countries in all respects and which recently launched attacks on Vietnamese territory in an open manner, our Lao people and cadres of various Armed Forces are required to maintain a high revolutionary vigilance and combat readiness. Let our Army and people be determined to strengthen the militant solidarity in all respects with the fraternal Armies and peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea and strengthen the solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Our Army and people must be determined to smash all dark schemes and all acts of sabotage, subversion, and provocations of the enemies to securely defend the country and successfully build socialism.

Together with all people, we are profoundly sympathetic with and vigorously support a foreign policy based on the principles of the party and government of the Soviet Union whose aim is to safeguard the peace and tranquillity of the socialist community as well as of various nations in the world in opposing the U.S. imperialists' schemes to wage nuclear war. Our people pledge to do the utmost in order to contribute to the world's present struggle for peace, national independence, and social progress.

On behalf of the presidium, I now would like to officially announce the opening of the meeting to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory -- the culmination of the strategic offensive of the Armies and peoples of the three Indochinese countries in the 1953-54 dry season. [applause]

#### Defense Minister Marks Victory

BK090936 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 7 May 84

[Speech by General Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, minister of national defense, and commander in chief of the LPA, delivered at 7 May Vientiane rally to mark the 30th anniversary of the victory at Dien Bien Phu -- live]

[Text] Respected and beloved Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane; beloved comrade party Central Committee members; beloved comrades and friends:

On 5 May 1954 -- 30 years ago -- a great resounding historic event took place when the fraternal Vietnamese Armed Forces and people scored an historic victory at Dien Bien Phu. It was also a victory for the Lao Armed Forces and people. The Dien Bien Phu victory, which was the culmination of the 1953-54 dry season strategic offensive, was a great victory of historic significance for the three Indochinese peoples.

It marked the triumphant conclusion of their protracted and heroic resistance against French colonialist rule in Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea and created a new posture and strength for the three Indochinese peoples to march forward to fulfill the popular national-democratic revolutions. The Dien Bien Phu victory rendered one more setback to the scheme of world imperialism in Indochina and contributed to and encouraged the world people's struggles for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

Today, we are marking this historic event as our country is fulfilling the popular national-democratic revolution and advancing toward socialism. Under the beacon of the resolutions adopted at the third party congress, the fifth resolution of the party Central Committee, and the 33d resolution of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, our Armed Forces and people are together striving to energetically carry out movements and create numerous new factors to fulfill the first 5-year stage plan so as to score achievements to welcome in 1985 the two historic days of the country -- the 30th founding anniversary of the majestic and glorious LPRP and the 10th founding anniversary of the LPDRP regime.

Thirty years have elapsed, but the Dien Bien Phu victory of the 1953-54 dry season's strategic operation is still a clear picture reflecting the achievements of revolutionary heroism and proletarian internationalism. It has been profoundly imprinted on our memory and has encouraged our people and all oppressed peoples in the world to resolutely march forward to score new greater victories in their glorious struggles.

Beloved comrades and friends, in 1953 the resistance struggle of the Lao, Vietnamese, and Kampuchean peoples against the French colonialists entered its 8th year. It was the year in which the resistance organizations of the three Indochinese countries grew stronger and larger. The solidarity of the peoples in the three Indochinese countries was tremendously enhanced. At the same time, cooperation and mutual assistance among the three fraternal Indochinese nations were also strengthened. The people's war movement was extensively developed, and the people's Armed Forces grew stronger and larger. The three countries closely coordinated their combat operations and rendered mutual support and assistance to one another, thereby relentlessly smashing the enemy's schemes.

In carrying out their aggressive policy in Indochina, the French colonialists lost nearly 300,000 men. Their war designs, which were endorsed and supported by the United States, suffered a series of bankruptcy. During the period, there were 19 changes of government in France. In addition, France had to change its supreme rulers at home and supreme military commanders in Indochina six and seven times respectively. In the meantime, the world situation was developing in favor of the revolution. The world socialist system was also being built and developed in a vigorous manner, thus becoming the rampart of the world revolution led by the Soviet Union. The movements struggling for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism became stronger and voiced harsher denunciations against the French colonialist aggressors and stronger support for the resistance struggle against the French colonialists of the Indochinese peoples. That course of development indicated the resistance against the French colonialists by the three Indochinese countries was on the threshold of winning a decisive victory. Though suffering a severe setback the imperialist remained obdurate and continued to attack national liberation revolutionary struggles throughout the world.

After suffering a heavy defeat in their war of aggression in Korea, the U.S. imperialists turned to render more assistance to the French colonialists with a view to pressure them to continue their war of aggression against the Indochinese countries and to replace them so that they could impose the yoke of neocolonialism on Indochina and all of Southeast Asia.

With more assistance from the U.S. imperialists, the French colonialists became even more determined to find an honorable way out from the Indochina quagmire through the Navarre plan, which was the product of collusion between France and the United States. It was a large-scale strategic plan conceived with the aim of winning a decisive victory within 18 months.

Clearly understanding the strategic aim of the enemies and correctly analyzing our strategic position and that of the enemy on the battlefield, conflicts within the enemy ranks, the international situation, and the situation in France, the CPV, led by beloved and respected President Ho Chi Minh, firmly grasped the spirit of revolutionary enthusiasm and drew up plans to resolutely overcome all difficulties. Thus, the CPV resorted to every method to maintain the strategic initiative by smashing all mobile enemy forces. This compelled the enemy to spread out its men, and we concentrated on annihilating enemy troops in certain important isolated positions where vigilance was inadequate.

Subsequently, the CPV, together with the Lao and Kampuchean parties, mapped out a plan to simultaneously launch strategic offensives against the three battle fronts in Indochina during the 1953-54 dry season. Carrying out that strategic plan, the Armed Forces and peoples of the three countries brilliantly and closely coordinated their operations to relentlessly attack enemy forces on three fronts, thereby compelling France to spread out its mobile regular forces in five directions on the three battlefronts, making it impossible for France to muster massive forces to fight on the major battlefield in North Vietnam.

On the battlefield in Laos alone, in addition to wiping out nearly 10,000 enemy soldiers, our Armed Forces managed to immobilize one-third of the mobile French expeditionary forces in Indochina. All in all, on the Indochinese battlefields, we managed to lure enemy forces into our traps during the 1953-54 dry season offensive. We wiped out part of the enemy forces and inflicted a heavy blow on the Navarre plan.

In face of such a heavy defeat, the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists decided to build Dien Bien Phu into an important strategic position for their forces in Indochina with a cluster of strong fortresses to control the northwest region of Vietnam and the northern region of Laos -- the most important strategic areas in Indochina. The hope was to lure the main regular forces of Vietnam so they could be decimated and wiped out.

With the strong determination of the Vietnamese party and government to win complete victory in the Dien Bien Phu battle, which was the decisive strategic factor in the resistance against the French colonialists, on 13 March 1954 the heroic Vietnamese main forces launched an offensive against the clusters of enemy bases at Dien Bien Phu. After 55 days and nights of fierce fighting, the Vietnamese Armed Forces managed to completely overrun the Dien Bien Phu bases. A total of 16,200 French soldiers in 21 battalions were either wiped out or captured. The Dien Bien Phu victory was a resounding feat of arms which brought much joy to the Indochinese peoples and their friends throughout the world.

Beloved comrades and friends, the victory scored by the Vietnamese Armed Forces and people at Dien Bien Phu marked the beginning of the defeat of the war of aggression of the French colonialists and neocolonialists in Indochina. It created new favorable conditions and new strength for the revolutionary struggles in the three Indochinese countries.



North Vietnam, in particular, was completely liberated and became a socialist state, a strategic rear area and a firm foundation for the development of the revolutions in the three Indochinese countries and the subsequent defeat of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen. As a result, the U.S. imperialists, who jumped into Indochina to replace the French colonialists, were defeated in the end.

Following a series of victories scored during the 1953-54 dry season and the decisive victory at Dien Bien Phu, the posture and strength of the Lao revolution underwent a new development. The Lao revolutionary forces became a legitimate party in the political life at home and abroad. They controlled a zone in Laos as their exclusive territory. Beloved and respected Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan said: It was a great victory of historic significance. The victory ended the war of aggression and the colonial rule of the French imperialists in Indochina. It fanned out hatred against the imperialists and their henchmen, heightened our people's patriotism and love of independence and freedom, strengthened the spirit of solidarity and equality among the people of all tribes in our country, and created important material and moral factors for our struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors in later years.

The Dien Bien Phu victory was a common victory of the three Indochinese countries. It was the victory of the close militant solidarity of the revolutions in the three fraternal countries. It became a firm foundation for the alliance of the three fraternal countries, with new favorable conditions, to score victories together in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and in defending and building the present socialist states.

Historic and geographic factors have been cited to account for the close ties among the three Indochinese countries, but they also shared the same fate of being colonized by the French colonialists for a long time. The fact, which has now become a universal law, is that the French, U.S. and Japanese imperialists in the past and the Beijing big-nation expansionists-hegemonists at present have always regarded Indochina as a single battleground. They will do everything to occupy the three Indochinese countries and turn them into their colonies and military bases for infiltrating and swallowing the whole of Southeast Asia.

Fighting against common enemies, the three Indochinese peoples have forged an exemplary bond of internationalist friendship. They have created a tradition of close solidarity, shared weal and woe, and shared even a single grain of rice and vegetable. They have always shouldered the same difficulties and created favorable conditions for one another, and have encouraged, coordinated and stood side by side in carrying out struggles. This glorious tradition was further and vigorously strengthened in the national liberation struggles against the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the past and the current struggles against the Beijing big-nation expansionists-hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys in this region. Safeguarding and building socialism, the three countries have together scored one great victory after another.

The Dien Bien Phu victory fully testifies to the law of militant alliance of our three countries. It was also a common victory for all oppressed countries in the world, dealing another heavy blow to the global strategy of the imperialists in Indochina. It contributed to the struggles of the world's people for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. This great victory of historic significance has been recorded in the annals of world history. It was a glorious combat achievement which smashed down the walls of colonial rule of the imperialists and heralded the complete bankruptcy of colonialism throughout the world.



The victory of the Vietnamese Armed Forces and people at Dien Bien Phu served to encourage national liberation struggles in countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, particularly the countries in this region, and contributed to the development of national liberation movements throughout the world. It strengthened the forces safeguarding peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

Beloved and respected President Ho Chi Minh said: The Dien Bien Phu victory has further strengthened the truth of Marxism-Leninism in the present era. The war of aggression of the imperialists will certainly be defeated, and the national liberation revolution will certainly be fulfilled. This is the truth. Dien Bien Phu clearly reflects the tradition of revolutionary heroism and proletarian internationalism. Dien Bien Phu will remain forever in our hearts and in those of future generations and all oppressed peoples in the world.

Beloved comrades and friends, 30 years after the historic victory of the 1953-54 dry season, numerous miraculous changes have taken place in our country. Further enhancing the Dien Bien Phu spirit of militant alliance and determination to win victory, our Armed Forces and people heroically carried out the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen, and managed to score a complete victory in 1975 when we completely liberated our country and established the new regime of the LPDR. Since then, we have scored numerous victories of strategic significance in the tasks of defending and building our socialist country.

Today, in commemorating the victory of the 1953-54 dry season at Dien Bien Phu, and looking back at the world of 30 years ago, the entire Lao Army and people would like to express our faith and profound gratitude to the majestic LPRP led by beloved and respected Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane for its correct, determined, and creative leadership; thoroughly appreciative of Marxism-Leninism in outlining a revolutionary path in conformity with the reality in the country, thus leading our country from one victory to another in carrying out the popular national-democratic revolution in the past and the socialist revolution at present, and guiding our nation toward the epochal status. [applause]

We are very proud of our people who have adhered to the tradition of heroism and undauntedness in fighting determinedly against external aggression. Our people have united as one to follow the revolution, energetically carrying out the national liberation struggle, increasing production, consolidating and strengthening the rear, and making great labor and financial contributions to the front to score complete victory. At present, they are striving to transform and build socialism, build foundations, vigorously boost production to improve their living conditions, and efficiently carry out their obligations in defending and building the socialist country.

We are very proud of the LPA, which is a modern army of the working people, remains boundlessly faithful to the ideals of the party, remains close to the people, and simultaneously carries out combat and construction duties, thus growing stronger and larger with each passing day. Currently, it is gradually building itself into a model modern and well-disciplined army, has constantly held aloft a sense of revolutionary vigilance, and has made combat preparations to defend the country and to participate in the socialist construction.

Reviewing the historic victory at Dien Bien Phu, we are even more grateful to President Ho Chi Minh, the beloved and respected leader of the three countries and the founder of the Indochinese Communist Party, the predecessor of the LPRP, for popularizing Marxism-Leninism and guiding the three Indochinese peoples in walking along the genuine revolutionary path. He nurtured the close militant solidarity among the three countries to topple imperialism and feudalism, thereby enabling the three countries to simultaneously advance toward socialism. He taught and educated the Vietnamese Armed Forces and people to fulfill their esteemed internationalist obligations by providing selfless assistance, including sacrificing their blood and lives, to the Lao revolution from the beginning to now. [applause] It was President Ho Chi Minh himself who organized the 1953-54 dry season strategic campaign to score the great victory at Dien Bien Phu. May President Ho Chi Minh remain with our revolution forever! [applause]

We would like to express our profound gratitude to the Vietnamese party, government and people for deeply appreciating the teachings of President Ho Chi Minh and, during the past half century, for fostering the militant solidarity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, standing side by side, and sharing weal and woe with the Lao people in resisting the common enemies and developing long-term all-round cooperation to build socialism and to defend our socialist country. We are especially grateful to the great virtues the VPA, an invincible army and the mainstay of the entire Indochinese war theater.

Our people and Army will remain forever grateful for the virtues of the Vietnamese volunteer forces for contributing to the resounding combat achievements scored on the battlefields in northern, southern, and central Laos, thus contributing to the liberalization of half of the Lao territory and population from enemy control. [applause] The militant solidarity and lasting all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam has become a law for development of the revolutions in our two countries. Beloved and respected Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane noted: The Lao-Vietnamese solidarity has become one of the excellent capitals for the revolution in our respective countries and will certainly last forever along with the advancement of our two countries. The Mekong River may run dry and the mountains may erode, but the Lao-Vietnamese solidarity and friendship will last forever. [applause] No enemy or any notorious designs can destroy the diamond-like Lao-Vietnamese solidarity.

We would like to express our profound gratitude to the party, government, and people of the great Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist and friendly countries, international organizations, and progressive mankind for rendering support, assistance, and sympathy in various fields to our national liberation struggle and to our people in defending the country and building socialism. [applause]

Beloved comrades and friends, the current world situation is very complicated and dangerous due to the Reagan administration's warmongering policy, the policy which is seriously contaminating the international atmosphere and has caused a state of confrontation throughout the world, and the latest development in the arms race conducted by the U.S. imperialists, thus seriously threatening the peace and security of Europe and the survival of mankind. Specifically, U.S. President Reagan recently visited China to intensify reactionary collusion [with China] to oppose the world revolution, the Soviet Union, and the three Indochinese countries. The Chinese reactionary renegades have carried out shellings and nibbling attacks against many areas along the northern border of the SRV.

Therefore, we must heighten a sense of revolutionary vigilance and resolutely denounce the imperialists' arms race policy, led by the U.S. imperialists. We strongly condemn Reagan's visit to China to intensify the reactionary collusion with the Beijing ruling circles.

We strongly condemn the shellings and nibbling attacks against the northern border of the SRV by the Beijing powerholders. The acts of war escalation by the Chinese reactionary armed forces along the Vietnamese-Chinese border have seriously encroached on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the SRV, have constituted numerous new crimes against the Vietnamese people living along the northern border areas, and have consequently caused the situation along the Vietnamese-Chinese border to become extremely tense. Recently, China launched nibbling attacks against some areas along the northern border of Vietnam and fooled the world that such attacks were retaliatory acts against the so-called unfounded nibbling attacks launched by Vietnam against Chinese territory.

All this clearly shows the ambition of the Chinese powerholders in aggressing against Vietnam and intending to use the three Indochinese countries as a springboard for the occupation of Southeast Asia. It is obvious that the Beijing big-nation expansionists-hegemonists have never changed their true color. We solemnly demand that they immediately cease such acts of war escalation and all acts of hostility against the three Indochinese countries, and respect the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the three countries -- Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea.

We wholeheartedly support the initiatives of the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, and all progressive mankind in opposing the arms race and struggling to defend peace and to reduce world tension. We wholeheartedly support the struggles for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism of all countries in the world.

We wholeheartedly hail the creativeness of all friends in trying to set in motion dialogue between the Indochinese countries -- Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea -- and the ASEAN countries with a view to maintaining peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

To mark the victory of the 1953-54 dry season at Dien Bien Phu, let our entire party, Army, and people strive to triumphantly implement the resolutions adopted at the third party congress and the fifth resolution of the party Central Committee; fulfill the targets of the 4th year plan of the First 5-Year State Plan; implement the 33d resolution of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and the communique of the Indochinese summit conference so as to strengthen the militant solidarity and long-term all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam and among Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea; and strengthen the all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries.

Our Armed Forces and people of all tribes must hold aloft a sense of revolutionary vigilance, sharpen our fighting spirit, prepare to smash all schemes to aggress against and swallow our country by the Chinese big-nation expansionists-hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary forces in this region, and securely defend our socialist country.

In the immediate future, we must heighten a sense of vigilance and remain resolute to smash all sabotage schemes of the enemy against our revolution.

Beloved comrades and friends, in celebrating the anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory on this great festive day of the three Indochinese countries and all oppressed peoples throughout the world, on this glorious historical day, our people and Armed Forces are even more confident in the brilliant future of our revolutionary struggle. We must utilize all wisdom and resources to contribute to scoring yet greater new victories, especially in the near future, in order to score achievements to welcome the two historical days of our country in 1985.



We are firmly convinced that, with the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the party, with the militant solidarity between Laos and Vietnam and among Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, with the all-round cooperation and solidarity with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, and with the support and sympathy of all progressive peoples in the world, our people's revolutionary struggle to defend and build our socialist country will certainly be gloriously fulfilled. [applause]

Long live the Dien Bien Phu spirit of militant alliance and of fight to win! [applause]  
May the special solidarity and close militant alliance among Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea last forever! [applause]

Long live the LPRP -- the organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao revolution! [applause]

Long live the LPDR! [applause]

May President Ho Chi Minh remain forever with our cause! [applause]

Everything is for national defense and socialist construction! [applause]

#### LPDR-SRV Society Hosts Soiree

OW080109 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 7 -- A soiree was arranged in Vientiane last Saturday by the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association (L.V.F.A.) to mark the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory.

It was attended among others by Khambou Sounisay, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Vientiane Administrative Committee, and Siphon Phalikhan, member of the L.P.R.P. C.C. and vice minister of national defence. Ambassador Nguyen Xuan and other staff members of the Vietnamese Embassy in Vientiane were present on the occasion.

Ounheman Phounsavat, acting president of the L.V.F.A., in his speech brought out the historic significance and great influence of the Dien Bien Phu victory, describing it as a victory of the special militant alliance between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

The soiree included a special art performance praising the Vietnam-Laos friendship. A documentary film "The Dien Bien Phu Victory" produced by the Vietnam People's Army film studio was shown on the Lao national television on the same evening.

#### SRV Shows Documentary Film

BK091042 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Vientiane, May 9 (OANA-KPL) -- The military attache of the Vietnamese Embassy to Laos, Nguyen Dinh Tran, on May 9th organised a film projection at the national theatre to mark the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu.

The film shown on this occasion was a documentary film on the assault of the Dien Bien Phu camp by the Vietnamese Armed Forces and people.

Among those present at the film show were General Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, minister of interior and chief of general staff of the Lao People's Army, Lt General Siphon Phalikhan, member of the LPRP CC, deputy minister of defence and chairman of the Lao committee for the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory and other high ranking officials.

The Vietnamese and Kampuchean ambassadors to Laos, Nguyen Xuan and Ngoun Phansiphon and the representative of the socialist diplomatic corps [attended].



SRV COOPERATION ON BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION REPORTED

BK070820 Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 7 -- Vietnam's bridge building enterprise No 75 has helped build five bridges on Highway 6 in the northern Lao Province of Houaphan. This is in furtherance of a cooperation agreement signed between the two governments.

The five bridges named Nam Ven, Muang Ham, Nam Peun, Houai Mon, and Houai Souan, were inaugurated at a ceremony held at Sam Neua, capital of Houaphan province, [words indistinct] of the party committee and president of the administrative committee of the Houaphan. A mass rally was arranged in Houaphan to welcome the inauguration of those projects of friendship between Vietnam and Laos with the participation of leaders of the Houaphan party and administrative committees and Vietnamese guests.

PASASON VIEWS AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE WORK

BK050611 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 3 May 84

[PASASON 3 May editorial: "Consolidate and Build Agricultural Cooperatives To Retain Good Position for 1984 Production"]

[Text] One of the important issues stipulated in instruction No 022 dated 12 April 1984 issued by the chairman of the Council of Ministers on the enhancement of guidance in the implementation of the 1984 plan on seasonal rice farming, livestock breeding, and switching to agricultural cooperatives is that of agricultural cooperative work. The instruction stipulates that attention must be paid to consolidating and expanding movements to switch to agricultural cooperatives and collective ways of earning a living, consolidating the existing agricultural cooperatives, and continuing to restore failed ones.

Effective consolidation and building of agricultural cooperatives serves to build basic production forces for a new society to boost the national economy and improve the living conditions of people in society. It also serves the consolidation and building of a firm political basis or national security. In addition, it is the only way to bring the countryside to advance to socialism.

It is observed that in the recent past, the task of consolidating and building agricultural cooperatives has been quite effectively carried out. Over 2,000 agricultural cooperatives have been set up throughout the country. As a result, a favorable condition was created for agricultural production in previous years. However, when compared with present developments in the cause of socialist transformation and construction in our country it has not yet reached the requirement. This is why in the resolution of the third party congress in 1982 as well as in various resolutions of the party Central Committee, particularly instruction No 022 of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, emphasis was put on the task of positively consolidating and setting up agricultural cooperatives.

In consolidating and building agricultural cooperatives, first and foremost, all cadres and people, in particular leading cadres, must profoundly understand the line and duties on the expansion of agricultural production and the switching to agricultural cooperatives as adopted by the party and state, in particular instruction No 022. At the same time, they must study and review their 1984 plans on agricultural production and the switching to agricultural cooperatives and must manage the implementation of the plans. They must put into actual practice their profound understanding of the line and duties of the party, together with their production plans on the switching to agricultural cooperatives in production bases and ricefields.

Agricultural cooperatives must be promptly set up in areas where conditions prevail. At the same time, agricultural cooperatives that are in disorder must be consolidated and failed ones must be restored. The direction and expectations must be fulfilled. That is to say, at least one or two agricultural cooperatives must be set up in each canton. Along with this, attention must be paid to thoroughly consolidating and organizing collective ways of earning a living among people of various tribes so as to enable them to see gradual steps toward establishing of agricultural cooperatives. This is in order to turn the agricultural cooperatives into a decisive factor in the achievement of success in the agricultural production sector in the years to come.

Emphasis must be placed on consolidating and building agricultural cooperatives in rice cultivation areas, the plains where most parts are ricefields, the areas where failed cooperatives are restored, and those cantons where conditions prevail. Regarding the direction on consolidation and building, political and ideological education and training must be used as the basis and must proceed in order to make the people profoundly understand, be confident and happy, and volunteer to follow the path of earning a living along the direction of socialist economic construction and oppose all enemy fabrications, deceitful propaganda, and sabotage schemes.

In addition, attention must be paid to training the contingent of agricultural cooperative management cadres; namely, boards of directors, supervisory committees, accountants, chiefs of production units, and so forth. Arrangements must be made to visit and make field trips to outstanding agricultural cooperatives to exchange lessons with each other in order to daily promote and expand the cooperative work.

Policy work in the cooperatives must be effectively carried out. The administrations and economic sectors must strive to provide the agricultural cooperatives with capital, materials, and production tools. They must guide the implementation of the policy of turning cultivated areas to collective ownership and the policy of sharing products. They must also give guidance on the hiring of draft animals and other issues on a correct and fair basis in order to promote and expand the people's rights to collective mastery.

Along with studying and profoundly understanding the instruction, an implementation of the instruction must be carried out without delay, beginning now. First and foremost, the leading cadres and administrations at all levels must begin to organize for actual practice with the people. They must firmly grasp actual circumstances and then effectively implement the party's line and policies in conformity with circumstances. By so doing, instruction No 022 of the chairman of the Council of Ministers on the switching to agricultural cooperatives for 1984 can be effectively translated into reality and glorious success can be achieved in the task of consolidating and building agricultural cooperatives throughout the country in 1984.

#### BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO NICARAGUA -- Vientiane, May 4 (OANA-KPL) -- A Lao delegation led by Noupnan Sitphasai, vice-president of the State Planning Committee, on May 3, left here to attend the third conference of the ministers of labor of the non-aligned countries scheduled to be held in Nicaragua capital from May 10 to 12. The delegation was seen off at the airport by S. Bounleut, vice-president of the State Planning Committee along with other officials. Also present at the airport was the Cuban ambassador to Laos, Mario Garcia Vazquez. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 4 May 84 BK]

'VIETNAMESE-LED' KAMPUCHEANS SHELL AMPIL BASE

BK100135 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 May 84 p 5

[Text] Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin gunners opened up on Khmer resistance fighters yesterday, sending 10 shells into Thai territory, sources said.

The morning shelling, the first on the Khmer People's National Liberation Front base at Ampil for ten days, was thought to have been directed from positions three kilometres to the south. No injuries or property damage were reported at Ban Sangae.

NARUDON: THAIS CAPTURED BY SRV 'NOT SOLDIERS'

BK091415 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Speaking at the Army meeting hall this afternoon about the Vietnamese-Heng Sarin side's claim that it has captured 22 Thai prisoners, Army Secretary Major General Narudon Pradiyut said he wondered why the word prisoners was used because Thailand and Vietnam have not declared war on each other. He said that the Thais captured by Vietnam were not soldiers but possibly Thai civilians who dug for gems near the border and who crossed into Kampuchea unintentionally due to lack of clear border delineation markers -- similar to cases of Thai fishermen violating Vietnamese waters.

Narudon said the only Thai soldier captured by Vietnam was Private Sommai Sae Chia, of the 21st Infantry Regiment, who was captured on 2 April 1983 while laying telephone lines near Phnom Chat by intruding Vietnamese soldiers. The Army has been providing assistance to Sommai's family. The Army wants Vietnam to return Sommai to Thailand. Procedures for this purpose are the affairs of the Foreign Ministry, however.

Narudon said because Vietnam has fired artillery shells into Thailand, the Thai military has been forced to retaliate. Army Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek's order called for immediate retaliation to warn the Vietnamese side that it was firing into Thailand. This is a military procedure because Thailand's protests have always been rejected by Vietnam.

Narudon said Thailand currently recognizes the Democratic Kampuchean Government, which is also recognized by countries throughout the world. The Heng Samrin government is an illicit government not recognized anywhere in the world.

UN AGENCY REPORTS 81,500 KHMER REFUGEES

BK100334 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 10 May 84 p 5

[Text] A total of 81,500 Khmer refugees are now living in six different camps, according to the World Food Programme's UN Border Relief Operation [WFP-UNBRO]. There are 5,000 refugees in Samrongkiat, 2,000 in Borai, 31,000 in Greenhill, 3,500 in Ban Churat, 8,000 in Sok San and 32,000 in Ban Sangae.

WFP-UNBRO was provided relief assistance in all cases for them. Voluntary agencies coordinated and funded by WFP-UNBRO have been providing medical aid and fresh food to needy groups. In most cases special arrangements have been made to provide water through the hire of additional water trucks. WFP-UNBRO now has 70 water trucks on hire, as against a normal fleet of about 35.



In addition to food, relief items distributed include plastic sheeting, string, wire, bamboo, miscellaneous tools (saws, hammers, nails, hoes, crowbars, axes, bush knives), field tents, hospital beds, mats, blankets, mosquito nets, buckets, water tanks and stands.

The cost of the relief effort is considerable increasing with every day that the Khmer continue to be dislocated. The special representative of the secretary-general has advised donor governments the \$2-3 million will be needed to cover the costs of the dislocation and eventual rehabilitation of the Khmer refugees.

#### LAO REFUGEES FORCED BACK ACROSS MEKONG RIVER

BK100143 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 May 84 p 5

[Text] Chiang Rai -- About 100 Laotians were forced back after trying to seek refuge in Chiang Khong District, Governor Montri Tra-ngan said yesterday.

Using rafts to across the Mekong, the Laotians landed on the river bank by the district office on Tuesday and were arrested.

Mr Montri said that under a government directive, all refugees entering the country illegally have to be sent back. Over the past two months, he said, about 300 Laotians who tried to enter Thailand through Chiang Saen District were sent back.

It was thought these refugees originally lived in Thai camps after the communist take-over of Laos in 1975.

They were admitted for resettlement in Yunnan, southern China, under a voluntary programme arranged by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Later, they reportedly escaped from Yunnan because they could not endure the hardship there.

#### NO CONFIDENCE MOTION AGAINST PREM SET FOR DEBATE

BK100318 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 10 May 84 pp 1,2

[Excerpt] The opposition's no-confidence motion against Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and Cabinet members of five ministries has been set for debate in the House of Representatives on May 23 although government MP's yesterday won an unprecedented "interpretation row" by 262-135 vote that gave it only a "technical victory."

Yesterday's heated joint parliamentary session which lasted almost six hours did not take House Speaker Uthai Phimchaichon to task for his ruling in the House last Thursday over House Regulation No 47 although the vote means that the opposition could not apply the same tactics again in future to drop a no-confidence debate by refusing to kick off the debate.

But the pro-government MP's victory was not retroactive. In other words, the opposition's broadened no-confidence move against Gen Prem and his Cabinet members would still apply although Article 137 of the Constitution stipulates that a no-confidence motion could not be submitted twice during one parliamentary session.

Despite the heated debate in parliament, the outcome represented a "compromise " of sorts, with the government staying aloof over the dispute while the government MP's fought the verbal war with opposition MP's which could take comfort in the fact that their gimmick last Thursday in the House did have some impact after all.

Chat Thai's gimmick last week was to spring a surprise by dropping the no-confidence motion against Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot and submitting a broadened motion to cover the prime minister as well.

#### BRIEFS

REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT IN MARCH -- More than 4,400 Indochinese refugees left Thailand for resettlement in third countries last month, about 2,600 of which were Kampucheans, the UN High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR] said on 27 April. It said the departure marked an increase from those in January and February, during which about 2,600 and 3,300 refugees were resettled respectively. Of the total number of refugees who left last month, 2,100 went to the United States, the UNHCR said. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 30 Apr 84 BK]

INDIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- On 7 March the king received credentials from Indian Ambassador to Thailand Arjun Gobindram Asrani at Chakri Throne Hall. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 7 May 84 BK]

RICE SALE TO CHINA -- Thailand recently reached an agreement with China on the sale of an additional 100,000 tons of white rice worth over 530 million baht. The cereal is scheduled for shipment during this month and September. The preliminary agreement for the purchase was reached in Bangkok between officials of the Commerce Ministry and the visiting Chinese delegation led by the vice president of China's Cereal Food Company. The new agreement will push up the total purchase of Thai rice by that country to 200,000 tons so far this year. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 5 May 84 BK]

UN SECRETARY GENERAL INFORMED OF PRC ACTS

BK100228 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] On the morning of 7 May, Ambassador Hoang Bich Son of our country's permanent delegation to the United Nations met UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to inform the latter of China's serious escalation of provocative and aggressive acts against Vietnam along the common border of the two countries. Ambassador Hong Bich Son charged that since 2 April China had fired about 50,000 artillery shells at 1000 points belonging to 26 of the 28 districts in the 6 northern border provinces of Vietnam. More serious still, the Beijing authorities ordered three regiments to cross the border and occupy three heights lying inside Vietnamese territory.

The UN secretary general expressed deep concern over the above situation and pointed out that he would continue to follow the developments there. He expressed the hope that the two countries will enter into negotiations. In answer to an AFP correspondent following the meeting, Ambassador Hoang Bich Son pointed out that China's escalation of provocative and aggressive acts against Vietnam was not an unexpected and separate incident.

NHAN DAN REPORTS COMBAT SITUATION IN HA TUYEN

OW100136 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 7 May 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's NHAN DAN carries a brief report on the Ha Tuyen Armed Forces and people valiantly hitting back at the Chinese aggressors. The report says: Since early April, the Chinese have repeatedly conducted shellings and sent troops to intrude into many places of our country's Ha Tuyen Province. Upholding vigilance and combat readiness, the Ha Tuyen Armed Forces and people have scored many resounding armed exploits.

The report continues: In many places of Vi Xuyen District, leaders of the Chinese invaders, despite our accurate shellings of their units' formations, continued to harangue their troops to brave death in their assaults on our key battleground positions. Our combatants calmly waited for the enemy to move into effective firing range before opening fire with AK's, machineguns, and B-40 rockets on the enemy's formation, cutting down advancing enemy troops in front of our combat trenches. After foiling the enemy's first assault wave, our combatants, from morning until afternoon, checked more than 10 other assault waves from various directions of attack, wiping out hundreds of enemy troops, wounding many, and capturing some.

The most outstanding feat of arms was scored by the fighting team made up of Comrades Nguyen Trung Hau and Hong Phu, of the 7th Detachment, who during their mobile attack mission on Hill 1509, detected a group of enemy troops, with walkie-talkies recklessly jumping into our combat trenches. The team members immediately opened fire, killing three enemy troops on the spot, and captured Wang Pin, deputy political commissar of the 2d Company of the 1st Battalion, 118th Regiment, 40th division, XIV Corps -- a regular Army unit of the Kunming Military Region. His battalion was the lead unit in the attack on Hill 1509, which was attacked on the flanks by the Thanh Thuy military station's Border Defense Troops, local militia and self-defense force. After capture, the terrified prisoner humbly pleaded to our combatants and militiamen to spare his life. He confessed that on orders from higher levels, his unit had intruded into Vietnamese territory, attacked and seized Hill 1509 and perpetrated many barbarous crimes against the local people.



He said our artillery had scored accurate hits and our combatants had fought very well and valiantly repelled many enemy assault waves. He said his company over 110 men had suffered more than 70 dead by afternoon, including the company commander and the political commissar. He was then ordered to lead the remaining troops in a new assault wave, but his unit could not escape punishment and he himself, though luckily surviving our attacks, has been taken prisoner.

The report then describes the resolute counterattack by the Yen Minh District's Armed Forces and people and the unity and combat readiness of all Ha Tuyen Province's Armed Forces and people in the fight against the Chinese invaders. The report stresses: Along the 270-km long border of Ha Tuyen's 7 border districts, the situation remains very tense due to the Chinese side's actions. The enemy is continuing to send in more troops and artillery pieces and brazenly and seriously encroach on our territorial sovereignty. At this writing, our troops' return fire continues to hit the Chinese raiders of Minh Tan Village, wiping out many enemy troops. Many enemy weapons have been seized. Our artillery continues to fire on the landgrabbers on Hills 1509 and 233, wiping out many, and destroying many military vehicles.

Yen Minh District's local Armed Forces continue their resolute fight against the landgrabbers and ensure security in the evacuation areas for ethnic minority compatriots. With enmity against the Chinese expansionist invaders etched into their hearts, the Ha Tuyen ethnic minority Armed Forces and people continue their fight, resolve to hold on to their positions, valiantly hit back at the Chinese invaders with the Dien Bien Phu determined-to-win spirit, and are determined to firmly defend every sacred inch of the fatherland's territory.

#### EDITORIAL CONDEMNS PRC ACTS AT NORTHERN BORDER

OW100755 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 10 -- "All for the Construction and Defence of the Socialist Fatherland" is the title of today's editorial in NHAN DAN, the central daily of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The editorial says:

"Since the beginning of April this year, the Chinese reactionaries have conducted continuous and large-scale artillery shellings on many places in all the six northern border provinces of Vietnam. They have sent many regular army corps close to the common border with our country. Their infantry has encroached upon our territory in several places. At the same time, China continues to dispatch scouts, commandos and spies into Vietnam for sabotage purposes".

"This," the editorial notes, "is the most serious act of war against our people since 1979. The Chinese authorities are actually escalating their war against Vietnam, committing more crimes against our people". The paper continues: "Our Army and people in the northern border provinces remain calm, firm and highly combat-ready and have fought courageously against the Chinese aggressors, inflicting many losses on them, firmly defending our security, our population as well as the offices of the party and state".

"The Army and people throughout our country," it goes on, "are turning their thoughts on the combatants and people on the northern border with the deepest affection and admiration and giving them their warmest support and care. The fight in the northern border provinces is an epic and a great source of encouragement for our entire people".

The editorial stresses: "With the passing of time, reality has vindicated our assessment that with regard to Vietnam as well as to Laos and Kampuchea, not only have China's strategy and tactics not changed, but on the contrary have become more and more hostile. The Beijing reactionaries' artillery shellings and encroachments over the past few day are new evidence of the policy of theirs. They are sending more troops and munitions to the border area close to our country, and intensifying their acts of sabotage against our people, all being aimed at realizing their basic scheme which is to sabotage, invade and annex Vietnam, and the whole Indochina peninsula in their expansion to Southeast Asia. This is a long-term scheme. In the execution of this policy, the Beijing authorities are receiving more assistance from the U.S. as shown by the recent trip of the U.S. President to China which has further sealed the counter-revolutionary Sino-American collusion".

HANOI REPORTS ARKHIPOV VISIT TO PRC DELAYED

BK101019 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Latest news from Moscow said the visit to China of the First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union Mr Ivan Arkhipov scheduled in mid-May this year will be suspended for sometime. The Soviet news agency TASS said: This delay is agreed between Moscow and Beijing.

TASS STATEMENT ON SOVIET OLYMPIC BOYCOTT CITED

OW091631 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] According to TASS, the Soviet State Olympic Committee held a plenary session on 8 May and issued a statement on the Soviet stand on the Los Angeles Olympics.

The statement reads in part: Washington recently advanced promises that it was ready to honor the Olympic Charter regulations. However, in practice the United States showed that it had no intention of ensuring the safety of all athletes, that it did not respect their rights and human dignity, and that it did not create normal conditions for the conduct of the Olympics.

The U.S. authorities' insolent attitude toward the Olympic Charter and the crude trampling underfoot of the ideals and traditions of the Olympic movement are designed to directly undermine that movement. That policy, which was clearly manifested before, continues to be applied now. Under such conditions the Soviet State Olympic Committee was obliged to issue a statement on the impossibility of Soviet athletes attending the 23d Olympics in Los Angeles. A failure to do so would mean approval of the anti-Olympic movement actions of the U.S. Government and of those who organize the Olympics.

NHAN DAN Welcomes Boycott

OW100729 Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 10 -- The main Hanoi daily NHAN DAN today welcomes the Soviet Union's decision not to take part in the 23rd Summer Olympic Games to be held in Los Angeles as "correct, legal and necessary".

The paper condemns the Reagan administration for feverishly preparing hostile moves against not only the Soviet but also Vietnamese athletes. "With Washington's green-light," it says, "Vietnamese reactionaries in the United States have rallied tens of thousands of Vietnamese refugees in Los Angeles to prepare for anti-Vietnam demonstrations and charted plans of abduction, persecution and hooliganism against Vietnamese athletes".

After recalling the U.S. hostile attitude toward the Soviet Union as manifested by its schemes to cause difficulties to the Soviet athletes' sports activities and competition and its irresponsibility for their safety, NHAN DAN says: "In doing so, the United States has brazenly violated international laws, cynically trampled upon the fine Olympic tradition, undermined the friendship among athletes of different countries in the world, and stained the honour of the American people, the genuine American athletes in particular".

"The athletes and entire people of Vietnam fully support this decision of the Soviet Union", the paper stresses. It adds that Vietnam welcomes the just stance, serious attitude and high sense of responsibility of the U.S.S.R. Olympic Committee.

"This decision", it goes on, "will surely win support and approval from not only athletes of socialist countries, but also from all genuine athletes throughout the world who cherish justice, reason, peace and friendship among nations".

NHAN DAN says: "To tolerate the Reagan administrations erroneous and arrogant moves is to let them tarnish the Olympic banner and set a dangerous precedent for the international reactionary forces to manipulate all areas of activities on our planet".

#### RECEPTION MARKS SOVIET VICTORY OVER FASCISM

OW100049 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 9 -- A talk was organized here today by the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association and its Hanoi chapter to mark the 30th anniversary of victory day over fascism (May 9). Present at the talk were Nguyen Khanh Toan, vice-president of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association; Vu Anh Tuan, member of the Executive Committee of the Hanoi Party Committee and president of the Hanoi chapter of the host association; and representatives of the Foreign Ministry, (?the International) Department of the party Central Committee, and public offices and mass organizations in Hanoi. Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam B. N. Chaplin, Major General V.A. Davydov, Soviet military attache, and other staff members of the Soviet Embassy, and Soviet experts working in Vietnam attended the talk.

Major General V.A. Davydov underscored, among other things, the exploits and the spirit of heroic struggle of the Soviet Armed Forces in their fight to smash fascism and save mankind from extermination. He denounced the imperialists and other international reactionary forces for stepping up the (?arms) race, and renewed the Soviet Union's determination to struggle together with other progressive forces in the world for peace and against the danger of a nuclear war. He also reaffirmed the Soviet peoples friendship and cooperation with and support for the Vietnamese people in their socialist construction and national defence.

Also on this occasion, the Vietnam Ministry of Culture gave a film show here this evening, to start days of Soviet films in Vietnam under the theme "People Exploits". The films shown on this occasion extol the great exploits of the Soviet Army and people in their fight against fascism.

#### NHAN DAN on Anniversary

OW091211 Hanoi VNA in English 0729 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 9 -- Marking the 39th anniversary of the victory over fascism today, NHAN DAN reaffirms the Vietnamese people's determination to strive for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, thus contributing to maintaining peace in the world. The newspaper says recent events have clearly pointed to militarist, adventurous and war-like character of the present U.S. Administration.



It says: "The Pentagon has put forward many new and extremely dangerous doctrines aimed at making its allies accept the adventurous plans of the U.S. imperialists and harbour the delusive hope of winning victory in the first nuclear strike. They have put mankind before the real danger of a nuclear war."

The paper points out: The collusion between the Chinese expansionists and the U.S. imperialists -- the most reactionary forces of our time which have stepped into the shoes of Hitler fascism -- has turned Southeast Asia into one of the hottest spots and jeopardized peace and stability in this region.

"China's military escalation at the Sino-Vietnamese border over the recent days and its collusion with the United States and the Thai reactionary forces in continuing to use Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries to oppose the People's Republic of Kampuchea have proved that the reactionary elements of the Beijing leadership are stubbornly pursuing their hostile policy toward and their multi-faceted war of sabotage against Vietnam. They have not given up their scheme of invading and annexing Vietnam and other Indochinese countries in a bid to swarm into Southeast Asia."

The paper goes on: "Marking the day of victory over fascism, the Vietnamese people strongly affirm their party and state's external policy of uniting and cooperating in all fields with the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community, uniting with all countries and forces that cherish freedom and peace, actively contributing to the defence of peace and security of the nations.

"The Vietnamese people warmly support the important statements of Comrade Konstantin Chernenko which express the peace policy permeated with a noble sense of responsibility towards mankind. The Vietnamese people warmly support the principled stance and constructive proposals of the Soviet Union aimed at preventing the nuclear arms race."

"The Vietnamese people have always respected the time-honoured friendship between Vietnam and China and constantly striven for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, but they are also resolved to thwart all acts of war and sabotage of the Chinese expansionists, the U.S. imperialists and their associates", NHAN DAN concludes.

#### LEADERS SEND NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO CSSR

OW082021 Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 8 -- Vietnamese party and state leaders have extended their warmest greetings to their Czechoslovak counterparts on the 39th national day of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (May 9). The congratulatory message, jointly signed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Community Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, president of the State Council; Phan Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, is addressed to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and president of the C.S.S.R.; Lubomir Strougal, prime minister; and Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal National Assembly of the C.S.S.R.

It says: "Over the past 39 years, under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, bringing into full play the glorious revolutionary tradition, with their love for country and socialism and their creativeness and talents, and with the policy of close alliance and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the Czechoslovak people have recorded considerable achievements in all fields in socialist construction, thus raising Czechoslovakia to the ranks of highly developed countries.

"With these glorious achievements and with its positive and peaceful foreign policy, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has been making worthy contributions to increasing the strength of the socialist community and to the world struggle against imperialism, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. The Vietnamese people are greatly elated at and proud of the all-round growth of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and sincerely with the Czechoslovak people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia headed by esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak, many new and still greater successes in implementing the resolutions of the 16th C.P.C. Congress aimed at successfully building developed socialism in their beautiful homeland.

"We note with satisfaction that the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the parties, the states and the peoples of our two countries have constantly consolidated and developed on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and in the spirit of the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia treaty of friendship and cooperation. On this occasion, on behalf of the communist and entire people of Vietnam, we express our profound gratitude to the Communist Party, the Federal National Assembly, the Government and the fraternal people of Czechoslovakia for their valuable support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in their national liberation struggle and in the present construction and defence of their socialist homeland.

"May the friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the peoples of our two countries be everlasting." On this occasion, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent a congratulatory message to his Czechoslovak counterpart, Bohuslav Chnoupek.

#### CHAN CHHIM, PRK FINANCIAL DELEGATION ARRIVES

OW092357 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 9 -- A delegation of the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of Kampuchea arrived in Hanoi on May 8 for a friendship visit at the invitation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Finance. The delegation, headed by Chan Chhim, secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and minister of finance, was met by Chu Tam Thuc, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of finance, and other senior officials of the host ministry. Kampuchean Ambassador to Vietnam Sieng Saran was also present to welcome the delegation.

#### LE THANH NGHI INSPECTS PEOPLE'S COUNCIL ELECTION

OW100233 Hano Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman and concurrently secretary of the Council of State, inspected the election of people's councils at the village, district, and equivalent levels in Thanh Hoa Province, from 2 to 6 May 1984. He made an inspection tour of the mountainous districts of Quan Hoa and Ba Thuoc.

On the morning of 6 May, election day, Comrade Le Thanh Nghi met voters, and called on ethnic compatriots and combatants in Hoi Xuan Village, Quan Hoa and Dien Lu Village, Ba Thuoc. He cited the achievements and progress of Quan Hoa and Ba Thuoc districts, and reminded the local people of the task of building agricultural-forestry-industrial districts, strengthening socialist production relations, and developing communications and transportation, water conservancy, and minor hydroelectric networks in mountainous rural areas. He stressed the need to ensure a democratic election, implement the regulations governing the organization of people's councils and people's committees, achieve efficiency in all activities, and respect and promote the people's mastery in grassroots installations in particular.

PHAM VAN DONG ADDRESSES HANOI VICTORY MEETING

BK081358 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 May 84

["Full text" of 7 May opening speech by Chairman of SRV Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong at Hanoi meeting marking 30th anniversary of Dien Bien Phu victory -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, respected presidium members, distinguished guests, comrades and friends:

Today, together with progressive mankind, the CPV, the SRV state, and the Vietnamese people are holding a grand ceremony to mark the 30th anniversary of the historic Dien Bien Phu victory. I warmly welcome the Vietnamese comrades and friends, the comrades and friends in the diplomatic corps, and the other foreign comrades and friends who are joining us in attending today's grand anniversary ceremony.

Comrades and friends, in the history of nations as well as in the history of mankind, the magnitude of great, positive events has become increasingly clear with the passage of time. The past 30 years, full of revolutionary storms, have further highlighted the significance, impact, and influence of the Dien Bien Phu victory with regard to Vietnam as well as many other nations in the world. The Dien Bien Phu victory was a continuation of the heroic tradition of national construction and defense of the Trung sisters, Tran Hung Dao, Le Loi, and Quang Trung. It brought into play the achievements of 25 years of revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the party and great Uncle Ho and vigorously developed the success of the August Revolution and the vitality of a new Vietnam -- the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The Dien Bien Phu victory marked the irrevocable defeat of the French Expeditionary Corps and definitively ended the French colonialist rule which had lasted nearly a century in our country. Together with the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists had their first bitter taste of defeat at Dien Bien Phu because they had interfered very deeply in the war. For this reason, immediately following Dien Bien Phu and the Geneva Conference, the U.S. imperialists booted out the French colonialists and jumped into Vietnam with their wild ambitions. They not only replaced the French colonialists and established their neocolonialist rule in South Vietnam, but also prepared to wage a war of aggression against the northern part of our country. Thus, the first confrontation between the Vietnamese people and the U.S. imperialists at Dien Bien Phu had become the protracted, arduous, and extremely glorious anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation of our Vietnamese people.

The Dien Bien Phu victory has inspired our people, giving them strength, talent, and the will to fight and to win, helping them to grow stronger and to win greater victories the more they fought, and after more than 20 years of fighting that radiated revolutionary heroism, our people wound up their war of resistance against the wealthiest and strongest imperialist power of the present era with the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign, achieving full national independence and freedom, rapidly completing national reunification, and taking the entire country forward on the road of socialism.

Afterwards, our people fought against and won resounding victories over the Chinese expansionists and their henchmen on the northern and southwestern borders of our country.

On the international plane, the Dien Bien Phu victory was a thunderclap heralding the collapse of old colonialism. The process of the Vietnamese people's resistance to the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists, from the Dien Bien Phu victory to the Ho Chi Minh campaign, was also the process of growth of the national liberation movement on all continents which has changed the political map of the world and enabled dozens of countries to rise up and win back independence and freedom, creating a great force which has been playing an increasingly important role in international life.



The eventful and epic history of the Vietnamese nation over the past 30 years has made it a fighter who has fought victoriously against the colonialist and imperialist forces, setting a shining example for the oppressed people throughout the world and strongly stimulating their bound-to-be victorious fight of epochal significance.

The victory of Dien Bien Phu and of our people's revolutionary struggle in general since the founding of the party is a victory of the banner of national independence and socialism, as well as a combination of the genius and traditions of the Vietnamese nation with Marxism-Leninism and the quintessence, light, and truth of the time. Here, it is necessary to stress a very important point: The victory of our people's revolutionary undertaking is closely linked with the Great October Socialist Revolution, with the founding and growth of the USSR, and with the formation and development of the socialist community in the world. This is a victory of the special militant solidarity binding the three fraternal nation of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea on the Indochinese peninsula. This is also a victory of the generous and broad support and assistance of the socialist countries, the French people, the American people, and all progressive mankind as a whole.

In the coming periods, on the basis of the achievements already recorded, history will witness yet greater and more wonderful changes. As has been proved by past events, to us as well as to the world peoples, history always remains a loyal companion who dynamically responds to the deep propensities of nations as well as of mankind as a whole. For, in the last analysis, history is created by the people, especially in our era that began with the Great October Socialist Revolution -- the era of the three revolutionary currents -- when the people of one nation after another successively rose up to master their own destiny as well as their independence, freedom, and new life.

Developing revolutionary heroism, of which Dien Bien Phu and the Ho Chi Minh campaign are the brilliant pinnacles, our people are now striving to fulfill the two strategic tasks -- to successfully build socialism and to firmly defend our beloved socialist fatherland against all the insidious and criminal schemes and acts of the Beijing expansionists acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, while fulfilling our lofty internationalist obligations.

In today's world situation, our people, closely uniting with the peoples of all socialist countries and the world, are determined to do their utmost to avert the danger of a nuclear war, to strive for the important cause of preserving peace and the peaceful life of all people on earth, and, in peace, to struggle for national independence, democracy, and socialism.

Celebrating the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory, let us review the valuable lessons we have learned in the glorious revolutionary stage of the past: The lesson of unity in fighting and winning victories under the banner of the party and the venerated and beloved President Ho Chi Minh; the lesson of striving stalwartly and persistently to overcome all difficulties and hardships and defeat all enemies in the interests of the revolution and the people; and the lesson of developing to a high level the valor, intelligence, and creativity of each individual and of the whole nation in an effort to realize the right to socialist collective mastery of the laboring people. That is the integrated strength that leads to success.

Dear compatriots, comrades, and combatants, let us steadily advance with enthusiasm and confidence! New and yet greater successes are awaiting us. I respectfully invite Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, to make a speech.

DO MUOI ATTENDS GRAND CEREMONY IN DIEN BIEN

BK090428 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 May 84

[Report on 7 May grand ceremony held in Dien Bien town, Lai Chau Province, to mark the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory -- portions recorded]

[Summary] This morning Dien Bien town was decorated with multicolored banners and streamers. At the newly built stadium at the foot of the historic Hill A-1, more than 15,000 compatriots of 23 ethnic minority groups and members of the Armed Forces in the province gathered to attend a ceremony marking the 30th anniversary of the internationally renowned Dien Bien Phu victory.

Attending the ceremony were a party and government delegation led by Comrade Do Muoi, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; joint military-civilian-political delegations from Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, northern border provinces, and Dong Thap, Dac Lac, and Quang Nam-Danang Provinces. Also in attendance was a party and government delegation of Laos' Phong Saly Province -- the province with sworn brotherhood to Lai Chau -- led by Comrade (Kham Ouan), secretary of the Phong Saly Provincial Party Committee and People's Committee.

Present as members of the presidium of the meeting were "Do Muoi, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Phan Anh, vice chairman of the National Assembly and member of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Colonel General Le Trong Tan, chief of the VPA General Staff; Hoang The Viet, vice president and general secretary of the VCTU; and other members of the party and government delegation."

At 0700 sharp, the ceremony began with a 21-gun salute thundering in harmony with the tune of the national anthem.

Following the opening speech read by Comrade (Dieu Chi Tue), vice chairman of the Lai Chau Provincial People's Committee, Comrade Giang A Pao, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the Lai Chau Provincial People's Committee delivered a speech. He said:

[Begin Giang A Pao recording] It is necessary for the province to strengthen Army-people unity to foil the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, maintain political security, public order and safety, and firmly defend the border. In addition, the province must concentrate on stepping up agricultural and forestry production and exploiting to the greatest extent its potential in land and manpower. [end Giang A Pao recording]

Speaking next was Colonel General Le Trong Tan, representing the party and government delegation, who was one of the commanders of the Dien Bien Phu campaign. "The colonel general underscored the glorious national tradition of opposing aggression, pointing out that the strength of this tradition is the Army-people cohesiveness and solidarity. His speech gave special emphasis to the important strategic position of Lai Chau which has to constantly bear the brunt of the Beijing expansionists' and hegemonists' confrontation. Therefore, the urgent tasks of the compatriots and combatants in Lai Chau at present is to foster the Dien Bien Phu tradition, strengthen national unity and Army-people solidarity, and promote solidarity with the fraternal Lao people in order to build Lai Chau into a province which is steadfast economically, strong in national defense, and capable of frustrating all the Beijing reactionary circles' perfidious schemes."

The colonel general went on: [Begin Le Trong Tan recording] "Our enemies -- the Chinese reactionaries in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces -- have yet to resign themselves to accepting defeat. They continue to harbor schemes of invading and annexing our country specifically, and the three Indochinese countries in general, for expansion to the entire Southeast Asian region. They are intensively waging a multifaceted and psychological war of sabotage and espionage, trying to spread distorting propaganda and incite separatism and division in order to oppose and sabotage our people's socialist revolution and construction. Meanwhile, they are always ready to launch a large-scale war of aggression against our country when conditions permit.

"The compatriots of various nationalities in the Tay Bac region must achieve great unity among themselves and the People's Armed Forces in the region must achieve great unity with the compatriots of various nationalities, trying to adequately and satisfactorily carry out the 'Army and People Are of the Same Will' slogan and to remain eternally a brass fortress and an invincible force capable of defeating all the aggressive enemies, be they the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists, or the Beijing reactionaries." [end Le Trong Tan recording]

Following the colonel general's speech, the participants joyfully listened to the reading of a decision by the Council of State awarding the Independence Order First Class to the people of various nationalities in Lai Chau for their achievements in national construction and defense. Comrade Do Muoi, representing the party and the government, presented the Independence Order to the local people.

On behalf of the people and combatants in Lai Chau, Comrade (Nguyen Tuyen), chairman of the Dien Bien District People's Committee, read a letter of determination -- which was to be sent to the CPV Central Committee and the government -- pledging to develop the persistent and heroic Dien Bien Phu tradition and fulfill all assigned duties.

The ceremony was concluded with a parade of the local people's Armed Forces and mass organizations.

#### RECENT AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES REPORTED

OW070921 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Following are the main characteristics of the agricultural situation over the past 10 days:

The southern provinces are now concentrating manpower and means to quickly and neatly harvest the late winter-spring rice crop. The Mekong Delta provinces have basically completed the rice harvest and achieved a remarkable yield in all planted areas. Tien Giang Province has obtained 49 quintals of paddy per hectare. The Eastern Nam Bo provinces are now concentrating efforts on the rice harvest in order to shift to cultivating the summer-fall and 10th-month crops.

Thanks to regular rainfall during the past week, the drought-stricken rice acreage in the northern provinces has been reduced. In general, the winter-spring rice crop in the north has developed well. Although the area of ricefields infested with harmful insects is still small, rice blast and leaf rollers have spread in a few provinces. This year, localities have readied insecticides and sprayers and applied effective measures against harmful insects and crop pests. They have also readied nitrogenous and organic fertilizer and manure for primary and main fertilizer application.

The northern provinces are now concentrating on planting and tending short-term subsidiary crops and on harvesting early winter-spring subsidiary crops while making preparations for planting summer-fall vegetables and subsidiary and industrial crops.



Regarding the 10th-month rice crop, many provinces have reported difficulties in securing rice seeds, especially early rice seeds. A shortage of seeds will affect the 10th-month rice crop allocation and the subsequent winter crop.

Regarding vegetables and subsidiary and industrial crops, the cultivation season is now over. Therefore, some mountainous provinces are now striving to make full use of available seeds and land to plant an additional area of manioc and corn.

Due to the cloudy weather over the past days, a number of industrial crops have developed slowly. Localities are now concentrating on tending and fertilizing these crops and on preventing and controlling harmful insects to create conditions for achieving a high yield in the entire planted area.

Regarding animal husbandry, there have been no large areas of contagion, but diseases have appeared in a scattered manner in some localities. A big problem for hog raising farms is the limited quantity of feed. A number of provinces have taken measures to provide sufficient feed for sows in particular. Scenes of empty sties still prevail in some households affected by the feed problem. To maintain and develop hogs, localities should take measures to solve the feed problem soon and create conditions for households to raise hogs outside sties.

To achieve a successful winter-spring crop this year, localities should concentrate efforts on implementing the following tasks:

The northern provinces should pay attention to securing sufficient water for the fifth month-spring rice crop and to preventing and controlling crop pests. They should ready sufficient fertilizer for primary application to help rice plants to head and give a high yield. They should step up the cultivation of short-term vegetables and subsidiary crops while tending and harvesting early winter-spring subsidiary crops.

Regarding preparations for 10th-month rice crop cultivation, each locality should take measures to secure sufficient seeds in order to create favorable production conditions.

The southern provinces should concentrate on quickly and neatly harvesting the winter-spring rice crop while securing draft power for soil preparation and for summer-fall and 10th-month rice crop cultivation.

Regarding livestock breeding, the provinces should now take measures to supply breeding hogs to households engaged in raising hogs outside sties and to maintain brood sows. They should organize and classify oxen and buffaloes and should work out a plan for tending them in order to ensure sufficient draft power for the 10th-month and winter rice crop cultivation.

#### NHAN DAN CITED ON LAI CHAU ECONOMIC TARGETS

BK080926 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 8 May 84

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 8 May]

[Text] NHAN DAN today carries on page 3 an article by Nguyen Niem, secretary of the Lai Chau provincial party committee, entitled "Fulfill Socioeconomic Targets, Resolutely Defeat the Multifaceted War of Sabotage of the Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists." The article excerpts the province's sixth party organization congress resolutions on key economic targets to be fulfilled from now until 1985.

These include a gross output of 148,000 metric tons of grain converted to paddy equivalent, of which 21,000 metric tons are grain obligation, 1,000 hectares of tea, 48,000 buffalo, 15,000 cows, a gross industrial output value of 16.6 million dong, 600 metric tons of sugar, an average of 1-2 meters of cloth per person, 2,500 hectares of cotton, 400 hectares of jute, 750 hectares of medicinal plants, 1,200 hectares of betel, and an average export goods value of 50 dong produced per person.

On measures taken by the province to fulfill these targets, the article says: Lai Chau is strengthening its district building task to reorganize production at districts and production establishments, improve production-scale structure in all economic projects, enhance managerial capability, eliminate negative phenomena in order to stabilize the socioeconomic situation and the people's life, and satisfactorily exploit all potentials of the province.

On the industrial and handicraft production front, the province must concentrate efforts on meeting the requirements on general agricultural tools and equipment for processing agricultural and forestry products, and manage and satisfactorily use all facilities and equipment. Along with developing production, the province must reorganize circulation and distribution, help the state to control goods and money, consolidate the system of state-run businesses and marketing cooperatives, and ensure a sufficient supply of goods of standard quality to cadres, workers, civil servants, the Armed Forces, and working people in the province.

Regarding the people and combatants on duty at the border and rural areas, the province must provide them with sufficient salt, petroleum, clothes, and other staple goods. The province must accelerate the building of the new lifestyle, motivate the people to oppose superstition, and eliminate backward customs which are detrimental to production, combat, and daily life.

The province must, through the emulation movement, foster the people's confidence in socialism and determination to defeat the enemy; enhance their vigilance; strengthen solidarity between people of various nationalities and the people-soldier solidarity; and uphold the spirit of self-reliance, the people's consciousness in collective mastery, and the party cadres' and members' sense of responsibility.

The Lai Chau provincial party organization and people must strive to triumphantly fulfill the two strategic tasks of national construction and national defense.

#### NIECES OF TRUONG CHINH SEEK POLITICAL ASYLUM

BK091518 (Clandestine) Vietnam Resistance Radio in Vietnamese 0200 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] A few months ago, two nieces of communist Vietnamese State Council Chairman Truong Chinh -- pharmacist Dang Kim Thu and Dr Dang Kim Anh -- sought political asylum in Algeria and the Netherlands respectively while on official missions abroad.

When asked by correspondent Nguyen Ang Ca about the reasons for her request for asylum, Dr Dang Kim Anh said: I had pondered over socialism for a long time. In 1975, after being sent to the south by Hanoi to serve as secretary of the party organization at the Chao Ray Hospital and having the opportunity to see the technological, ideological, and cultural developments of south Vietnam and to discover the truth which had been covered up for many years, I decided to leave the CPV. Dr Dang Kim Anh also added that, according to her observations, the Vietnamese communist regime will certainly collapse as soon as the people rise up to oppose it.

AUSTRALIAFRENCH NUCLEAR TEST AT MURUROA ATOLL REPORTED

BK100118 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0100 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] France is reported to have carried out another underground nuclear test at Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific. The blast was recorded by New Zealand Government seismographic operators in the Cook Islands early yesterday morning. The New Zealand scientists estimated the yield at 20 kilotons, the largest French nuclear test since last June. The blast was the first recorded French test this year and the 60th recorded since underground testing began in French Polynesia 9 years ago. There were seven recorded nuclear tests by France last year.

RELEASE OF UK ATOMIC TEST INFORMATION DISCUSSED

BK080210 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The federal government says some information about British atomic testings at Maralinga in South Australia in the 1950's might not be publicly released. The federal energy minister, Senator Walsh, told Parliament Australia had an obligation to be sensitive about information that the British Government regarded as confidential. Senator Walsh said if Australia did not show respect for this confidentiality, it would have no chance of obtaining all the information it wanted about the tests. However, he said the Australian Government was not and would not be involved in any cover-up of the issue, and so far, the British Government had cooperated. Senator Walsh said it was believed the British Government still had information that could help the Australian Government determine its attitude toward claims for compensation by personnel involved in the tests. The minister also said it was unfair to blame the British Government for everything resulting from the tests at Maralinga. He said the Australian Government of the day, which had virtually begged the British to conduct the tests, was equally culpable.

BRIEFS

**RADIOACTIVE WASTE RESEARCH AGREEMENT** -- Australia and Japan have agreed to cooperate on research into Synroc, a material developed in Australia to contain radioactive waste. Announcing the agreement in Canberra, the minister for energy and resources, Senator Walsh, said that as a supplier of uranium Australia must be prepared to contribute to the international issue of nuclear waste management. Senator Walsh said the cooperative research program will involve the Australian Atomic Energy Commission and Japan's Atomic Energy Research Institute. The Australian National University in Canberra where synroc was developed will also participate. A similar agreement to cooperate on synroc research was signed between Australia and Britain last December. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 2 May 84 BK]

**NEW TRANSMITTER AT CARNARVON** -- A new high-power shortwave transmitter at Carnarvon in Western Australia officially comes on stream tomorrow and will give Radio Australia an additional power for broadcasting voice in its primary reception areas. The minister for communications, Mr Michael Duffy, said the \$1.7 million [Australian dollars] transmitter would carry Radio Australia programs deep into Asia and the Indian subcontinent. The 300-kilowatt transmitter is the second high-power facility at the Carnarvon transmitter station. There is also a medium-power transmitter of 100 kilowatt. Mr Duffy said the new transmitter would broadcast 24 hours a day, 7 days a week in several languages. He said the government was steadily improving Radio Australia's broadcasting capability. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 5 May 84 BK]



PAPERS COMMENT ON ASEAN ROLE IN KAMPUCHEA ISSUE

BK100948 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 10 May 84

[Unattributed commentary: "ASEAN's Role Becomes More Important"]

[Text] Although not involved in the Kampuchean conflict, which in effect is a conflict between Vietnam and China, yet the role of ASEAN in the process of solution of the Kampuchean conflict is becoming more important. Since Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea in 1978, ASEAN already took the position calling for the withdrawal of all the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, totally as well as gradually.

This ASEAN position remains unchanged today. Vietnam could indeed just reject ASEAN's position by saying that they will stay in Kampuchea until doomsday. However, as was stated by Foreign Minister Tan Sri Chazali Shafie of Malaysia upon arrival in Jakarta last Monday to attend a 2-day meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers 8-9 May, ASEAN will wait for the doomsday of Vietnam. In other words, the Malaysian foreign minister would like to say that Vietnam may well go on occupying Kampuchea in disregard of the wish of ASEAN, but in this way the Kampuchean issue will not attain a solution, because China would not sit idly by and even would intensify its threat to Vietnam.

Suppose that ASEAN is shifting from its present position to another position being hoped for by Vietnam by for instance recognizing the Phnom Penh regime, which is not recognized by other nations; a solution to the Kampuchean issue would just become more and more remote from reality, because China's tension with Vietnam would grow up in such a way that Hanoi is going to invite the Soviet military presence. Fortunately, ASEAN has not undertaken a shift from its already correct position in accordance with ASEAN strategy calling for the freeing of the Southeast Asian region from the conflicts between big powers.

Just for the sake of maintaining and improving the prospects of general peace in the Southeast Asian region, ASEAN must undertake to convince Vietnam that the nationalism of Kampuchea represented by the KPNLF [Khmer People's National Liberation Front] under the leadership of Son Sann is too strong to be destroyed. ASEAN must also make China fully convinced about that, because upon seeing Vietnam's strong military occupation in Kampuchean, China would adopt a more aggressive stand in the southern flank. It is not only China, but also the Soviet Union could sense the real fact in Kampuchea and thereby be able also to see the growing significance role of ASEAN. Then the way out would open more widely for the solution of the Kampuchean issue, which is going to free the Southeast Asian region from the conflicts between the big powers.

BRIEFS

TRADE BALANCE WITH SWEDEN -- Indonesia's balance of trade with Sweden over the last six years (1978-1983) was always in Swedish favour. According to data available at the Department of Industry, Indonesia's export value to Sweden in 1978 was noted at U.S. \$2.6 million, and its import stood at U.S. \$32 million. In 1981 Indonesia's export figures to that country rose to U.S. \$8.5 million, but its import also increased to U.S. \$69.8 million for Sweden. Indonesia's export value fell to U.S. \$5.1 million in 1982, while its import rose to U.S. \$78.4 million. In the first ten months of last year Indonesia's export to Sweden stood at U.S. \$5.8 million and U.S. \$87.3 million import, a deficit of U.S. \$82 million for Indonesia. Indonesia exported cattle fodder, coffee, rubber, timber and garment to Sweden. In return Indonesia imported capital goods in the form of industrial equipment, paper, iron ores, steel and electronic equipment. [Excerpts] [Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 21 Apr 84 p 2 BK]

MALAYSIACPM STATEMENT CONDEMNS 'BOGUS' FACTIONAL PARTY

BK090600 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 7 May 84

[Statement by spokesman of Communist Party of Malaya Central Committee, dated 10 March: "The Malaysian Communist Party Is a Bogus Communist Party"]

[Text] Two antiparty cliques terming themselves Marxist-Leninist and revolutionary issued a poisonous statement on 5 December 1983, declaring the establishment of the Malaysian Communist Party [MCP]. This represented a treacherous trick and a criminal plot. The public have reason to believe that this was another comical play masterminded by Malay reactionaries.

As soon as this poisonous statement was issued, it immediately initiated close coordination by the Kuala Lumpur ruling clique which caused an uproar and adorned this bogus communist party with a many-layered red veil. As acting prime minister, Musa Hitam came forward and cynically issued a statement that two breakaway CPM factions had merged to form the MCP. He called on the people to realize the implications of this merger upon the country's stability and security. Moreover, some high-ranking government officials, military officers, and the press also hailed it.

The newly established communist party was said to be more radical, very aggressive, stronger, better able to penetrate legal organizations, more menacing, etc. Such tactics sought to project the new communist party as not only a genuine communist party but also a more revolutionary one in order to mislead the public.

The divide and rule tactic was a trick commonly used by the British colonialists in order to occupy and rule our country, and the Malay reactionaries, inheritors of the cloaks of their old masters, have adopted this dirty trick. In 1970, the Malay reactionaries employed a trick to penetrate the party by forming two breakaway CPM units and creating a situation pitting communists against communists. In 1975 they caused dissension within the USNO [United Sabah National Organization] in Sabah by using twin tactics -- hard and soft -- and eventually strengthened their power in the state. In 1977, they also created dissension within the PAS [Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party] through twin tactics -- coercion and intimidation -- and finally took power from the PAS in the state of Kelantan by force.

Top leaders of the main reactionary political party once became so reckless that they leaked some facts. Following the surrender of some members of the North Kalimantan People's Army in 1974, the then home affairs minister, Ghazali Shafie, said that the way to deal with communist elements in West Malaysia was not the same as dealing with the (Wong Kee Chock) case in Sarawak. There is another way here, he said. Ghazali said after the signing of the Malaysian-Thai border agreement in 1977 that the long-term scheme of the special branch had caused dissension within the community party. In 1983, Musa Hitam himself spoke positive of the bogus communist party. It is very obvious that trees will not shake without wind.

Why have both breakaway factions now merged? What has attracted people's attention is that during the high tide of the national liberation movement in North Kalimantan British imperialists masterminded the formation of the Malaysian Federation in 1963, and it was when the Mahathir government was locked in a serious difficulty that the enemy special branch masterminded the establishment of the MCP in 1983. This means that the Malayan Federation is the outcome of a colonial crisis, and the MCP is the outcome of a reactionary power crisis.

The antiparty cliques used the initials "CPM" in the past, but they now adopt the name "Malaysia". Why? Is Malaysia a new fact they should acknowledge? Those observing the current situation will find that Brunei's independence has intensified the trend toward separating Sabah and Sarawak from Malaysia. Under these circumstances, the Kuala Lumpur reactionary regime needs antiparty cliques to trumpet propaganda in order to consolidate its power in Malaysia.

The public knows that the antiparty cliques have been breakaway cliques since the early 1970's. How can they inherit the more than half-a-century-old glorious tradition of our country's revolutionary predecessors? The activities of the antiparty cliques, in fact, cover up their counterrevolution with their bogus revolution. How can they also pretend to be spokesmen for the people of the Malayan peninsula, and even the North Kalimantan people? The antiparty cliques are merely a small group of treacherous people. How can they claim that they bear a glorious historical duty to liberate the fatherland and people? How gross is the treachery of the reactionaries' slaves!

To mislead the people, the antiparty cliques continuously lied about revolutionary theory in the past. However, in a statement on the occasion of the new party's establishment, they avoided mentioning Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought as the ideological guide. Why has such an awkward factor come up? The Kuala Lumpur ruling clique appropriately came out with an explanation. The attitude of the new communist party is more relevant to the current situation and exhibits a more independent image. This implies that they are prepared to perpetrate another trick to mislead the people.

What is the establishment of a new Communist Party for? A newspaper of the Kuala Lumpur government, BERITA HARIAN, wrote in its editorial that the emergence of the new party has shown that the ideological and armed disputes between the party and Chin Peng's party are irreconcilable. The BBC commented that the new party will concentrate most of its efforts on quickly abolishing the old CPM's influence. Indeed, the main thrust of the poisonous statement attacks our party. Why did the statement on the new party's establishment not totally condemn the Kuala Lumpur reactionary regime if they wanted to claim that they would struggle for the liberation of the Malaysian people? Why did they avoid seriously crushing the Malay reactionaries but wrongfully discredit the CPM? Are all these things not very strange? It is obvious that they are antiparty cliques, but they pretend to carry out a revolution. They have established their party merely to adapt themselves to the enemy's needs.

The so-called MCP is a totally bogus communist party. Firstly, they deliberately created a bogus communist party, but they have a more treacherous plot and they are trying in vain to play the role which cannot be played by the reactionary police and army to further sabotage the Malayan revolutionary movement. To carry out this plot, on the one hand, they are trying hard to create an image that they represent a genuine communist party. On the other hand, they crazily slander our party; try to pass off glass as emerald; mix right with wrong; trick the people, in particular, and progressive elements, in general; and perpetrate crimes which are more treacherous than the Pontian landing incidents.

The people of our country will not forget that during the Indonesian-Malaysian confrontation many progressive youths with a fervent revolutionary spirit renewed their determination to engage in armed struggle.



However, they were trapped by the intelligence agency through traitors and covert agents. Those deceived were sent to Indonesia to undergo military training from the reactionary military clique, and one by one were sent back to Malaya. All of them were trapped by the enemy. Some of them died honorably in battle, while others were arrested, imprisoned, and executed. The Pontian landing incident was a representative incident. It was an intelligence plot blatantly carried out by the reactionaries and also represented a bitter experience for our country's revolution. The reactionaries carefully organize their agents to carry out anticommunist, antipeople and counter-revolutionary activities. The antiparty cliques are champions in disseminating poisonous speeches and perpetrating crimes. They are also champions in inventing sheer fabrications, saying black is white and vice-versa.

How politically and morally corrupt they have been! During the crucial periods in the late 1960's and early 1970's when our party actively dispatched a strike force southward, the two antiparty cliques fiercely opposed the party, deliberately caused dissension to sabotage our country's revolutionary armed struggle, and went too far in their antiparty path. Their acts ranged from slandering our party and perpetrating large-scale killings to actively sabotaging the party line; from criticizing a member of our party leadership to completely slandering the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Chin Peng; from setting up the so-called revolutionary committee opposed to our party leadership body to setting up the so-called Marxist-Leninist group and revolutionary group; from indiscriminately severing all relations with the leadership to disgracing the party. All these were not accidental.

The newly established Communist Party represents another stubborn manifestation of their plan to continue antiparty activities and dissension. In the early days of their dissent, the Marxist-Leninist faction was repeatedly reluctant to send its responsible cadres to negotiate with the leadership to settle all problems, while the revolutionary faction arbitrarily expelled high-level cadres the leadership sent to forge unity. They even indiscriminately killed another high-level cadre, who was sent by the leadership to restore relations, and a number of cadres advocating reconciliation. Soon after that, they conducted agitations everywhere, sabotaged the revolutionary bases, and harassed the underground organizations. They shut the door on reconciliation, refused to settle disputes, disseminated a large number of poisonous statements, refuted the party history, nullified the deeds of the party, and discredited the party image. Moreover, in their poisonous statement issued recently, they continued to slander our party and put forward a series of erroneous counterrevolutionary policies for the long-term.

Are they still willing to be reunited with the old party? They have roughly and indiscriminately caused disputes and dissension. We always maintain our own bases and never cross over their areas. However, the Marxist-Leninist faction has repeatedly sent its soldiers to invade our bases, blatantly conduct armed provocations, threaten the public, forcefully collect tax, disseminate poisonous brochures, hold ill-intentioned rallies, and deliberately destroy our bases and public life. Not surprisingly, armed clashes have broken out. As many as seven armed clashes have so far taken place in all our operating areas and even in deeper areas. Does this not entirely prove that they deliberately cause bloody vengeance?

A statement issued by the CPM Central Committee on 26 April 1975 showed that antiparty incidents which had taken place in the last few years were not accidental. In fact, they represented a counterrevolutionary act masterminded by the imperialist and reactionary cliques in a premeditated and organized plot during a crucial period when our country's armed struggle grew and developed further.

The antiparty cliques were not a political group at all. Their main leaders were enemy agents deceiving and holding a grip over our comrades in their units through treacherous trickery. The facts prove the truth of this conclusion.

Now, the two antiparty cliques have merged to form the so-called new party. They even said that this represented a historical turning point. However, their main leaders are enemy agents. The antiparty cliques are the enemy's armed agents. Their division into two groups and their merger do not make any difference. This can be compared to two criminals who have joined together. They will become even more notorious and will not turn into good people.

The antiparty cliques have launched treacherous slanders and calumnies against Comrade Chin Peng and the CPM. They are counterrevolutionary, revisionist, treacherous, ambitious, and so forth. Nevertheless, all these cannot, in anyway, dim the glory of the CPM nor shake the sincere confidence of the revolutionary people of all nationalities in our country.

Ever since its establishment in 1930, the CPM has firmly stuck to the ideological principle which combines the general truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought with the revolutionary situation of our country, leading a revolutionary war for nearly 40 years, and upholding the eternal (?services) to achieve the national liberation of our country.

Our party led the people to launch an anti-Japanese national liberation war for 3 years and 8 months and achieved brilliant victory. Our party also led the people to launch an anti-British national liberation war for 9 years and 2 months, forcing the British imperialists to recognize the independence of the Malayan Federation. Our party has been maintaining itself in the border areas, sending strike forces to fight in large areas in north and central Malaya, actively conducting underground work, and continuously contributing efforts to advancing our country's revolution.

In 1980, our party put forward a special program on the formation of a democratic coalition government. It is leading the people of all nationalities to advance courageously. It has also been making a positive contribution to the international communist movement and struggles in support of revolutions in various countries and receives valuable support from fellow Marxist-Leninist parties and the peoples of various countries. Facts prove that the CPM is the only truly genuine force which has long been tested in leading our country's revolution.

We call on all revolutionary comrades and the people of all nationalities in our country to strongly condemn the slanders, sins, and confusing arguments of the antiparty cliques, closely unite under the CPM Central Committee headed by Comrade Chin Peng, and fight to fulfill the current pressing duties, and the special program reflecting the people's interest put forward by the party.

We appeal to all revolutionary comrades and the people of all nationalities in our country to expose the so-called MCP plot, distinguish the truth from the wrong, and not get trapped in this trick.

We hope that all cadres and members who are willing to carry out the revolution but who are still deceived and trapped in the antiparty cliques will firmly free themselves from the grip of the enemy's agents, courageously choose their own correct path, and return to the revolutionary fold.

VOMD CLAIMS KUALA LUMPUR SUPPORTS NEW MCP

BK091435 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 7 May 84

[Station editorial: "The Kuala Lumpur Ruling Clique Hails the Establishment of the So-Called Malaysian Communist Party"]

[Text] Under the scheme of the Kuala Lumpur ruling clique, two bogus communist groups which called themselves the Marxist-Leninist Group and the Revolutionary Group merged on 5 December 1983 and established what they call the Malaysian Communist Party [MCP].

Four days after this merger, a Thai military unit discovered damaging documents on the formalization of the merger of the Marxist-Leninist group and the revolutionary group in Betong, southern Thailand. The documents showed that the two antiparty cliques, which were controlled by the Kuala Lumpur regime, will further intensify their criminal acts to destroy the revolution of our country by launching a new bogus revolution.

The following is a chronology of support from the Kuala Lumpur ruling clique for the merger of the two counterrevolutionary groups.

On 31 October 1983, after attending the 8th annual Malaysia-Thai general border committee meeting in Bangkok, Deputy Prime Minister and concurrently Home Affairs Minister Musa Hitam told newsmen that the so-called Marxist-Leninist group and the revolutionary group, which broke away from the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] at the beginning of the 1970's, were trying to reach an agreement on a merger of the two groups.

On 20 November 1983, Deputy Home Affairs Minister Kassim Ahmed told newsmen after closing a leadership training course in Kuala Merang, 55 km from Alor Setar, Kedah, that the so-called Marxist-Leninist group and the revolutionary group had reached an understanding and agreed to cooperate in seizing political power by force in line with their common objective. Kassim Ahmed said that if the cooperation is realized, the government and the people would face greater challenges.

On 2 December 1983, the NEW STRAITS TIMES, the mouthpiece of the ruling clique, reported that in June the year before the two antiparty cliques issued a joint statement calling on their members to refrain from mutual suspicion and mistrust. The report said that the government did not rule out the possibility of the two groups advancing toward a common goal in the end. The report also said that cooperation between the more active Marxist-Leninist group and the revolutionary group would increase their combat capability, and so forth.

On 8 December 1983, after launching a police cooperative body in Kuala Lumpur, Deputy Home Affairs Minister Kassim Ahmed maliciously spread rumors that (Rashid Maidin), commander of the 10th Regiment of the CPM, was involved in an attempt to merge the two groups which have broken away from the main party.

On 4 January this year, Kuala Lumpur newspapers in their special columns carried reports from Bangkok saying that the Thai military already knew that the two antiparty cliques -- the Marxist-Leninist group and the revolutionary group -- merged 4 weeks earlier and established the so-called MCP.

On 19 January this year, Musa Hitam, in his capacity as acting prime minister, made a statement concerning the establishment of the so-called MCP.



He tried hard to describe it as a revolutionary party, and boasted as if the new name of the party reflected the Communist acknowledgement of the existence of Malaysia as an independent, sovereign, and respected country. Musa Hitam described the merger of the two antiparty cliques as proof that the secretary general of the CPM, Chin Peng, had lost his authority and trust as a communist leader. In his statement, Musa Hitam did not conceal the fact that the spearhead of the struggle of the so-called MCP is directed at the CPM and Chin Peng.

On 23 January this year, the BERITA HARIAN daily in an editorial explaining Musa Hitam's statement made it clear that the merger of the two groups is to strengthen their capability to oppose their main party -- the CPM under Chin Peng's leadership. The editorial pointed out that the ideological and armed confrontation between the new party and the Chin Peng party cannot be reconciled.

On 26 January this year, a BBC commentary said that the new bogus communist party appeared to be more active than the CPM in adjusting itself to Malaysian Government policy and reality in the country, and it predicted that in the near future the new party would concentrate a major part of its endeavors on eliminating the influence of the old CPM.

On 23 January this year, with disguised malice, the chief of police of the State of Johor announced that the so-called MCP would infiltrate the State of Johor. He hysterically said that the State of Johor is the base of the antiparty clique.

The reactionaries know very well the process and objective of the establishment of the so-called MCP and they actively boast that the party has a greater combat capability. This has enabled the masses to become aware of the counterrevolutionary plot and the engineered merger of the two antiparty cliques.

#### BRIEFS

NAVAL EXERCISE WITH INDONESIA -- The Royal Malaysian Navy and the Indonesian Navy will hold their 11th joint command exercise in Surabaya from 15 May. More than 100 naval officers from both countries will be involved in the exercise. This was disclosed by Royal Malaysian Navy Vice Admiral Datuk Abdul Wahab Haji Nawi at the closing of the 12th bilateral Malaysian-Indonesian naval coordination working group meeting in Kota Kinabalu. In his address, the head of the Indonesian delegation, Vice Admiral Teddy Asikin Natanegara, said the personnel exchange program between the two navies will be further intensified. [Excerpt] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 3 May 84 BK]

#### SINGAPORE

#### BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS -- The acting president, Dr Yeoh Chim Seng, has on the advice of the prime minister appointed Mr P. Coomaraswamy to be a judge of the Supreme Court. Mr Coomaraswamy will complete his term as ambassador to the United States and go on leave before taking up his new appointment from 10 September. In another statement, the Foreign Ministry has appointed Professor Tommy Koh to be Singapore's next ambassador to the United States. Professor Koh is currently permanent representative to the United Nations. A career diplomat, Mr Kishore Mahbubani, will be the republic's new permanent representative. They are expected to take up their new appointments either in August or in September. [Summary] [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 5 May 84 BK]

BUSH'S REGRET OF INVITATION TO WATCH ELECTION NOTED

HK090921 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush and House of Representatives Speaker Thomas O'Neill have regretfully turned down the invitation to come to the Philippines and observe the 14 May elections. They said, in separate letters to Batasan Speaker Querube Makalintal, that they cannot [word indistinct] to the country to observe the polls due to pressing legislative activities during the election period. However, they both assured Makalintal that U.S. leaders recognize the importance of the elections in the democratic process in the Philippines. Both Vice President Bush and Speaker O'Neill expressed their best wishes to the Filipino people for the elections.

Meanwhile, a 6-man delegation from the parliament of France has arrived in Manila to observe the Bataasang Pambansa polls. The French group is headed by Xavier (Vinian). Four members of the group are members of the French Assembly while two are with the French Senate. A Japanese parliamentarian also arrived last night to observe the election campaign and the elections. He is Hideo Den of the Social Democratic Alliance. Den will stay for 3 days and will meet today with Minister of State for Information, Assemblyman Jose Tombokon. Also invited to observe the elections are parliamentarians from Belgium, England and West Germany.

COMELEC REPLIES TO NAMFREL 'INDELIBLE' INK CLAIMS

HK090900 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] last night [8 May] assured that adequate safeguards have been taken on the use of indelible ink in the elections to prevent double or multiple voting. The Comelec refused to give details of the measures taken. The Comelec statement was a response to the allegations by the National Citizens' Movement for Free Elections, or Namfrel, that the indelible ink purchased from an American firm was not as indelible as claimed. Comelec also said the effort by Namfrel to discredit the effectiveness of the special indelible ink supplied by the [word indistinct] fingerprint laboratories in Raleigh, North Carolina, should be taken with caution.

In another development, Namfrel's efforts to ferret out alleged flying vote in Quezon City suffered a setback yesterday. The Quezon City regional court ruled yesterday that Namfrel has no legal personality to sue. On the basis of this technicality, Judge Silvana (Usman) rejected the Namfrel provision to oust from the voters' list 447 registrants in baranggay Imelda in Quezon City. The registrants were found to have one address, prompting the exclusion proceedings.

MARCOS REAFFIRMS PRESS FREEDOM TO CONTINUE

HK091140 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] President Marcos today gave his reassurance that the country will continue to have press freedom. This was stated by the president during oath-taking ceremonies in Malacanang Palace for officials of the Publishers Association of the Philippines. The president also expressed hopes that the country would not revert to conditions like those in the 1970's; when press freedom was completely unbridled. The president emphasized that his administration is committed to granting press freedom, governed by the country's laws, to its citizens.

CEBU POLITICAL PARTIES OPPOSE COMELEC PLAN

HK091208 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] The Kulusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] and the opposition coalition Panaghi-USA ["united" in Cebuano dialect] Party in Cebu have opposed the move to place Cebu City and the entire Province of Cebu under the control of the Commission on Elections [Comelec] during the Batasan election on May 14. Governor Eduardo Gullas, KBL campaign manager for Cebu, said he will personally inform President Marcos of his group's opposition to this plan. Former Congressman Antonio Cuenco, who is Cebu City's Panaghi-USA candidate, said his party will ask the Comelec to reconsider this decision. He added that if the Comelec insists on this move, his group will go to the Supreme Court.

MARCOS REPUDIATES CANDIDACY OF GOVERNOR'S SON

HK100759 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] President Marcos yesterday [9 May] denied he sanctioned the candidacy of some independent candidates in certain areas of the country, particularly Pangasinan. The president issued this denial even as he appealed anew to [word indistinct] KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] candidates. The president said that he has no authority to allow anyone to run other than those proclaimed by the KBL central committee. The president specifically explained that he never authorized Pangasinan Governor Aguedo Agbayani to proclaim his son Victor and other candidates in Pangasinan. He recalled having stripped Agbayani of his KBL chairmanship in the province and even told him he has no authorization to proclaim any candidate. President Marcos further said he rejected Agbayani's request that Pangasinan be declared a free zone.

JOURNAL URGES CITIZEN VIGILANCE FOR HONEST ELECTION

HK091506 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 8 May 84 p 6

[Editorial: "The Mechanics of Clean Polls"]

[Text] A great deal of pre-election talks these days centers on whether or not the May 14 polls will be clean and honest. The ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) predicts it will be relatively clean; the opposition United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO) remains cynical and its leaders and candidates continue to denounce reported violations of the clean election pledge of the KBL.

The 1984 election law contains provisions which should make this election year the cleanest in a long time provided adequate steps are taken by both the Commission on Elections, which is charged with supervising the polls, and the political parties participating in the election exercise.

UNIDO should not content itself with denouncing pre-election frauds without evidence to prove its charges. The KBL, on the other hand, should not insist that the polls will be clean and honest in the face of numerous complaints against excesses, like overspending beyond the allowable limit.

One of the more sober aspirants -- KBL's Assemblyman Arturo M. Tolentino -- said that fraud in next Monday's Batasan election would probably come from those who bought registration papers during the post-registration period. He also said there was the possibility of switching ballot boxes after the counting is over.



This would require careful watch by men assigned by the majority and minority parties at the precincts. This means that the alert should be 'round-the-clock. For example, a watcher can challenge a voter if he doubts the voters' residence in the area. The teacher-chairman of the election committee can then determine the validity of the challenge by comparing the signature of the would-be voter after he signs the election log book with the signature in the registration book.

What could happen during the counting of ballots is a collusion between those counting and the watchers to give favored candidates an edge over those whose names were actually written down.

This would call for the naming of trusted watchers by both parties, watchers who will not seal their sworn duty for an extra hundred pesos or more.

An alert citizenry should also make sure that fraud is not committed in their own precincts by standing by, if possible, to watch the tabulation of votes. They can also join watchers and accompany the ballot boxes to the treasurer's office for safekeeping until the canvassing is held.

If after the tabulation of a precinct is completed, duplicate and triplicate copies of the tabulation is given -- one each for the majority and dominant opposition and a third to the National Citizens Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel) -- it would be humanly impossible to cheat.

What is needed is citizen vigilance and alertness. The presence of a large number of vigilant citizens in the precincts would scare off any plan to terrorize those charged with counting the election results or with making off with the ballot boxes.

For once Dr. Jose Rizal's words should ring loud and clear -- a people do not deserve the government they get by remaining indifferent and apathetic. The May 14 elections will determine whether the Filipino people are still indifferent and apathetic.

#### POLL SHOWS OPPOSITION TO PRESIDENTIAL POWERS

HK091440 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 May 84 p 36

[Text] Less than half of the Filipinos polled in a recent nationwide survey said they were satisfied with government's overall performance but fully 60 per cent opposed his law-making powers, a top church-business group said yesterday. The Bishops' Businessmen's Conference (BBS) announced that in its April 3-24 survey, 47 per cent of respondents said they were satisfied with the president's performance, 24 per cent said they were not, and 29 per cent did not rate him.

On the chief executive's disputed powers to issue laws by decree, a survey analysis noted that "the people reject the present system by a very convincing score" with only 36 per cent of respondents in favor of it. Mr. Marcos has exercised absolute legislative powers since September, 1972, when he imposed martial law, which was lifted in January 1981.

The computerized survey, conducted by a BBC task force, polled 2,000 respondents 18 years old and above (the voting age) in 19 cities and 24 of the country's 73 provinces out of a national population of about 52 million.

A BBC press statement said its pollsters reported that there was a "high level of anxiety expressed by the respondents when asked about the performance of the president, judges, and the military."

More respondents also said they were satisfied with military performance -- 42 per cent as opposed to 25 per cent in the negative -- but in the urban areas of Mindanao, the insurgency-rocked southern island, "public opinion...gives an unsatisfied rating to the military."

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